

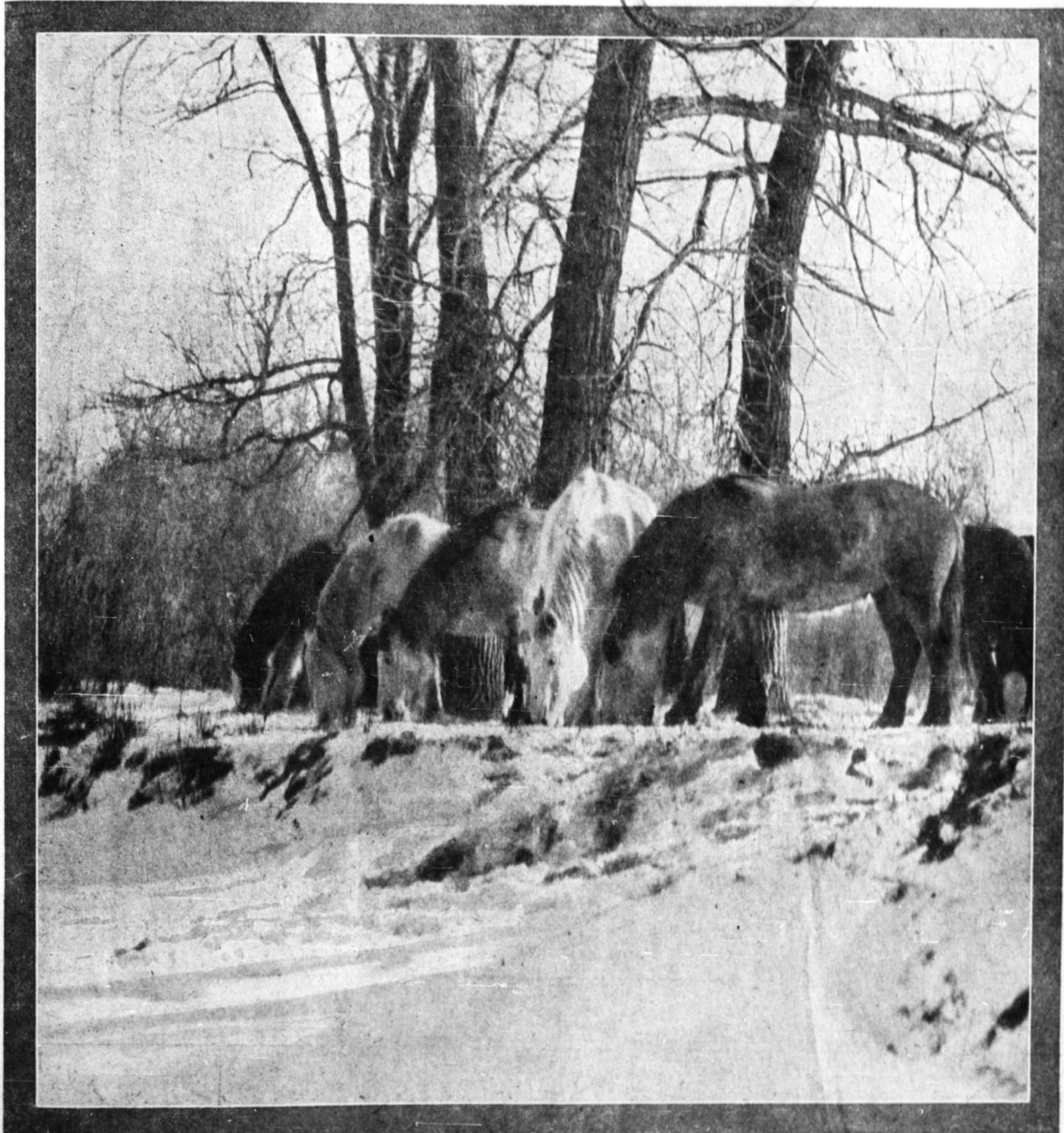
THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization · Education · Co-operation

Winnipeg, Man.

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March 21, 1923



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104

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

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A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers



The Guide is absolutely owned and controlled by the organized farmers—entirely independent, and not one dollar of political, capitalistic or special interest money is invested in it.

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN
Editor and Manager

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March 21, 1923

No. 12

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Our Ottawa Letter

Banking Committee Will Hear Opinions on Credit and Banking Reform and Agricultural Enquiry Committee Recommends Royal Commission to Investigate Grain Trade

(By The Guide Special Correspondent)

THE Hudson Bay Railway, immigration, and the Mounted Police were the subjects that principally engaged the attention of the House of Commons during the past week. Everything considered, it was a period of more sustained interest than had hitherto been experienced this session. To begin with, Hon. G. P. Graham's statement of the government's intentions respecting the road to the Bay to the effect that it had no idea of abandoning the project was of very great importance to the West, its members having solidly supported the plea that no other important enterprise should delay the completion of this work. The liveliest features of the week were supplied during consideration of the immigration estimates when Hon. Chas. Stewart encountered a sustained filibuster lasting three days. Nor was this because the House does not like him, for he is possibly as popular as any member of the cabinet. The truth is that on this question there is wide difference of opinion, several of those feeling most strongly, thinking it incumbent upon them to express their opinions at length.

Some Plain Speaking

It was during this discussion that the House heard some of the plainest speaking of the session, for F. S. Cahill, government supporter from Pontiac, who does not endorse Mr. Stewart's immigration methods, frankly declared that the latter had no policy, anything that he had being the views of "outside scheme." This was rather brutal frankness, but it was followed up by the observation that if the government had carried out its pre-election promises with respect to the tariff, some of the immigration perplexities would not have appeared. Mr. Jacobs, another government supporter, also criticized the immigration policy severely, but being a humorist of reputation, his remarks had not the bite that those of the member for Pontiac had.

Agricultural Enquiry

Insofar as genuine importance is concerned, the proceedings of the special committee enquiring into agricultural conditions was of far more account to the western farmers, for there much information of value relating to their industry was disclosed. On this committee the West is well served by Messrs. Sales, Gardiner and Milne, who frequently bring out points dealing with the practical side of problems that otherwise would be overlooked. The testimony from representatives of several interests given during the week inclined one to the view that it is no wonder the farmers have organized. Even with such organization as they have, it is hard enough to make things go; but if it were not for their organizations it would probably be a case of agriculture being the hindmost.

Credit for Farmers

This special committee will conduct an enquiry into the need of credits for farmers, and find out as much as possible about such systems in other countries. As a result of an understanding with the committee on banking and commerce, to which amendments to the Bank Act are referred, this division of work was arrived at in order that there might be no overlapping. Of course the

banking and commerce committee still reserves the right to discuss farm credits if it thinks fit.

Henry Ford, Major Douglas, a noted English writer, on credit; G. Bevington, of Alberta, and H. S. Ross, of Montreal, are being invited to appear before the banking and commerce committee to express their views on banking, finance and kindred subjects. The enquiry will be of a wide-open character. A resolution, moved by Mr. Fielding, with respect to the Bank Act stipulates for public inspection of banks. In addition to providing for the continuation of bank charters until July, 1933, there is provision also for payments out of the federal revenue to auditors for special examinations into the affairs of banks which the minister of finance may require to be made. This probably means that the minister is taking to himself power to have such inspection, and it may be considered as one of the direct results of the Merchants Bank affair.

Grain Trade Enquiry

Another searching enquiry into the grain trade is assured. This was one of the matters that early engaged the attention of the special committee enquiring into agricultural conditions, and it was decided that it would not have the time to go into it as thoroughly as is desired. It therefore reported a resolution calling for a thorough enquiry by royal commission, clothed with full powers not only from the Dominion government but also from all provinces desiring to co-operate in such enquiry. The co-operation of the provinces will give the commission such powers that no question can be raised as to its constitutionality. This matter will be pushed through so that the various legislatures now in session may act on it without delay.

Hudson Bay Railway

Mr. Knox motion relating to the Hudson Bay Railway called for further consideration of that project with a view to protecting the investment already made in it, and for the recognition of its priority over other transportation projects undertaken subsequently to the time it was started. The desire was to secure from the government an expression of opinion as to its intentions respecting the road, an impression having gone abroad that the issuing of the order for the collecting of construction materials along the right-of-way, indicated abandonment of it. The member for Prince Albert was strongly supported by Messrs. Bird, Forke, Davies, Warner, Stewart (Humboldt), Millar, Campbell and Gould, of the Progressives, while Messrs. Fielding and Meighen also expressed approval.

Hon. G. P. Graham, acting minister of railways, said that the government had never considered the abandoning of the project, but it had to go slowly. Prior to the coming of Sir Henry Thornton a report had been made by the Canadian National board that the 80-pound rails might be taken up and used for branch line construction, but he had advised investigation first. He had subsequently recommended that the second 118 miles of the road should be put in reasonable operating condition, and an amount to cover this would be placed in the supplementary estimates.

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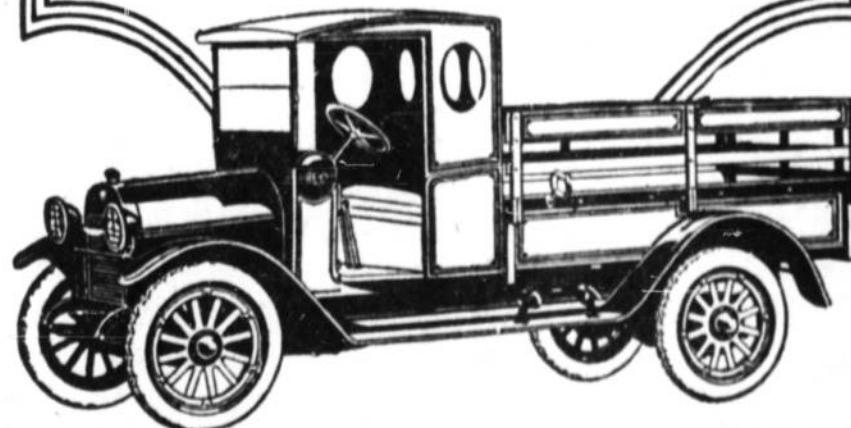
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282

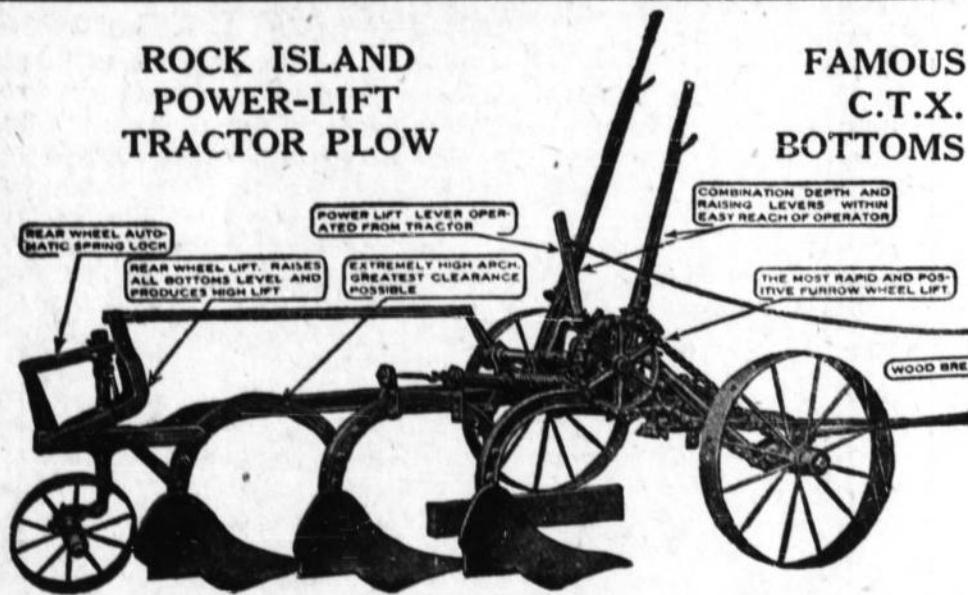
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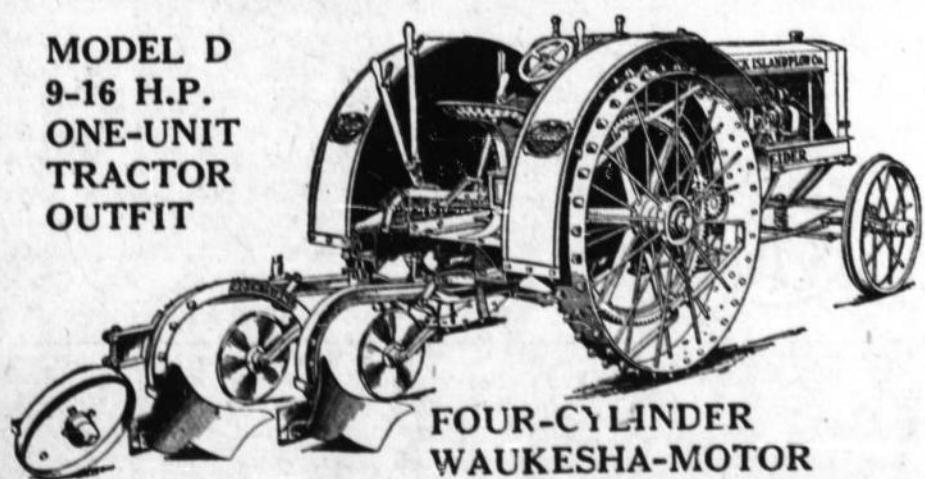
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Immigration

In outlining the government's policy on immigration, Mr. Stewart said that he took a mean position between those who advocated wholesale immigration and those who wanted very little. He admitted that he had nothing very new to offer. The immigrants desired were only such as would go on land. It was proposed to bring as many settlers as possible from the British Isles, and others would be encouraged to come from the northern countries of Europe. In order to assist British immigrants

the government, in co-operation with the overseas settlement fund, proposed to spend \$200,000 to bring children out and place them in foster homes; another \$200,000 to bring out women to engage in domestic service; and another \$200,000 to assist settlers already here to bring out their families. It was proposed also to grant \$10,000 a month for ten months to the Canada Colonization Association conditionally on it bringing in 200 families.

Mr. Forké made a good impression on the House in a speech in which he gave



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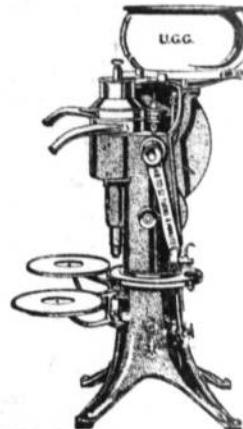
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general support to more immigration. In doing so he said that he was not unmindful of the fact that his views might not be shared by some of his followers. He had faith in Western Canada and was convinced that it would work out of its difficulties. One could not but think that his views, as contrasted with those of some younger men, indicated greater strength of character, for, like other western pioneers, he has passed through very trying conditions.

Several of the Progressives took the ground that it was useless to bring

many more settlers into the country until the condition of those already here was improved. The grant to the Canada Colonization Company came in for a great deal of adverse criticism.

The Woodsworth resolution for the disbandment of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the organization of Dominion police for the guarding of Dominion public buildings, and the return of the mounted force to the Northwest Territories was defeated by 132 majority.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 21, 1923

37?

The Moose Jaw Election

In deciding not to stand for the nomination in the coming by-election despite the pressure put upon him by his supporters, R. M. Johnson settled a troublesome problem for the Progressives in the Moose Jaw constituency. The reception given Mr. Johnson by the nominating convention showed the esteem in which he is held, and the nomination was his for the taking. He made the position very clear to the convention, however, and with the contingency of a protest which might have resulted in the virtual disfranchisement of the majority hanging over his re-election, he acted prudently and generously in declining the nomination.

In E. N. Hopkins the Progressives have a candidate of sterling character and one who knows from a ripe experience the difficulties with which the farmers are beset. He was a pioneer in the farmers' movement in the West and one of its most indefatigable workers. He has been president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and is now a life honorary president. As a farmer and as an active worker in the cause of the farmers Mr. Hopkins knows where the economic shoe pinches. He knows what is required to give the farmers of Western Canada a square deal, and his election will keep intact the only party at Ottawa which stands honestly for the reforms which are needed to put agriculture on its feet and promote national well-being.

Mr. Knowles, the Liberal opponent of Mr. Hopkins, will doubtless have much to say about his party's platform; he ought to be encouraged to say something about its performances. Where does Mr. Knowles stand on the tariff, the exactions of which add so much to the cost of production in agriculture? Does he stand by the platform of the Liberal party, which calls for extensive reductions in the tariff, or does he stand by the performances of the party, which are a virtual repudiation of the platform? Is he with the protectionist Liberals, who were elected on a lower tariff platform, or is he with the low-tariff Liberals who vote for no tariff reduction? What is the record of the Liberals on the tariff? When they went into office under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in 1896, the average tariff rate on dutiable imports, as shown by government statistics, was 30 per cent. When they went out in 1911 it was 25.9—four per cent. of a reduction in fifteen years by a professedly low-tariff party. When the party resumed office in 1921 the average tariff rate was 20.6 per cent. For the fiscal year ended April 30, 1922, it was 24.5 per cent., and for the nine months ending December 31, 1922, it was 25.3 per cent. In other words it is steadily going up, and Mr. Fielding's sales tax has added enormously to the burden.

Tariff reduction is absolutely necessary to reduce the farmers' cost of production and to stimulate national production. There is no hope whatever of getting such reduction from the Liberals except by a Progressive strength in the House that can compel them to make the reductions or take the consequences. The Progressives are in earnest in the demand for this reform, and electors who put national welfare before the maintenance of privilege will turn out in strength to vote for Mr. Hopkins.

Saskatchewan's Finances

With a budget showing the small deficit of \$52,599, no additional taxation for this year and estimates that show expenditure well within revenue, the people of Saskatchewan

have reason to be satisfied with the financial position of their province. Comparisons are notoriously odious but they may be made to convey a moral, and Premier Dunning may perhaps be excused for "pointing with pride," as politicians are wont to say, to Saskatchewan's small deficit as compared with the heavy deficits in the two adjoining provinces, but the present governments of these other provinces may justifiably plead that they are not responsible for the deficits which they are compelled to shoulder. The neighboring province on the east may congratulate Saskatchewan on not having parliament buildings that cost two or three times what they ought to, and Alberta may extend similar congratulation to her neighbor on not having a railway that carries deficits before everything else.

Outside of these "comparisons," however, the budget statement of Premier Dunning does show the province to be in a healthy state financially, despite the depressing conditions which have seriously affected the prime industry of the province. That condition is reflected in the arrears of taxation, but as the government has apparently offset these arrears by economies in expenditure, the turn of the economic tide will make them available for work necessarily postponed.

Wanted: A National Effort

The debate at Ottawa on the immigration policy of the government resolved itself practically into a discussion of what is necessary to promote the well-being of agriculture in particular and the nation in general. The whole question of immigration was looked at primarily from the point of view of the interest of agriculture, and, while the need of population was recognized by all, the recognition with a large number of members was conditioned upon a policy which aimed to do something for those already on the land.

With that attitude we are in hearty concurrence: it is imperative that along with active efforts to bring in new settlers there should go efforts to create conditions which will enable those already on the land, the men who are farming and who know how to farm, to surmount the difficulties which surround them as the result of causes over which they had no control. What is needed today is a repetition in the cause of peace of the unity which the nation achieved in the cause of war. The existing condition is a part of the war; it should be faced by the nation as the nation faced the actual state of war.

There are three matters of vital importance to western agriculture—transportation, credit and the tariff—and all three involve interests that are mainly dependent upon the development of agriculture. The heavy crop of the West last year has enabled the C.P.R. to make net earnings of 11.66 per cent., the best returns the company has had since 1917, and this in face of the protest of the company to the restoration of the Crow's Nest Pass agreement rates on wheat. The annual statements of the banks show an equally profitable year, all of them paying dividends that seem inconsistent with the prevailing economic distress. The tariff has been maintained, although it has everywhere been recognized that agriculture cannot prosper unless the cost of production is reduced.

There is in fact no equitable sharing of the burden left by the war, and that is where the nation has failed to preserve the unity engendered by the war. Transportation rates take too large a toll of the proceeds of agriculture, interest rates eat into the scanty

returns, and the tariff enhances the price of the things the farmer must purchase. We need a readjustment; freight rates, interest rates and the tariff should be reduced to the point where there is some approximation to equality of sacrifice. Freight rates on agricultural produce could bear some reduction; the rate of interest to the farmer could be brought nearer to that paid by the commercial interests without vitally affecting the banks, and the tariff, on the necessities of the farmer, could be lowered without seriously injuring any Canadian industry. Here is where a national push could in a few years bring reward to all classes, and stimulate to an incalculable degree the economic life of the whole country. If the interests thus concerned will make no concessions along these lines; if it has still to be a case of each holding what it has regardless of the consequences to the nation, then they should not be surprised if the farmers seek to employ, in the bettering of their conditions and the securing of justice, the power of the state. The adjustment in freight rates, interest rates and the tariff may require legislation, but it would be better for the nation if such legislation were approved of in advance by the interests concerned. It would work better and would look better, and above all it would soften the feeling that conflicting interest generates.

A Fruit Growers' Co-operative

After listening to the man whose invaluable assistance enabled the California fruit growers to organize efficiently the marketing end of their business, and whose aid has been sought all over the United States in bringing into existence commodity marketing associations of a co-operative character, the B.C. fruit growers have decided that they could not do better than follow the example of their neighbors and, incidentally, competitors, across the border.

Aaron Sapiro talked to the B.C. fruit growers last January, when, owing to conditions of a kind with which the farmers of the prairie provinces are all too familiar, they were in a mood not only to listen to good advice but to act upon it. The inspiring result of Mr. Sapiro's visit is told in an article in this issue of The Guide which we commend to the attention of our readers. The fruit and vegetable growers in British Columbia have started out on a big undertaking, but they are coming together in a way which clearly indicates that they realize the positive necessity of properly organizing the industry. The growers of small fruits have organized the B.C. Berry Growers' Co-operative Union, but the big organization is that of the tree fruit and vegetable growers, which covers the whole of the fruit-growing area of the province and through which the produce of the members of the smaller organization may be marketed.

The immediate response of the growers to this movement is exceedingly gratifying. The five-year contract, the indispensable condition of all these co-operative marketing associations, has already been signed by 90 per cent. of the growers, and the associations now control about 80 per cent. of the fruit production. It is anticipated that eventually the entire production of the province will be handled through the co-operative associations.

The working out of this big co-operative enterprise will be watched with considerable interest by other primary producers in Canada. The similar organizations in the United States have so far functioned to the

complete satisfaction of their members, and it may be noted as an important result that a high quality of produce is placed on the market. There has been benefit all round, and that is the primary purpose of all real co-operative effort. The success achieved by these similar organizations should be within the capacity of the B.C. organization, and it will, at any rate, start out with the hearty good-will of every worker for co-operation in the Dominion.

District Representatives

The debate in the Manitoba legislature last week over the agricultural estimates brought out some wide differences of opinion on the merits of some of the work done by that department. Emerging from the criticism, some of which was genuine and some of which was political, were tributes paid by members on both sides of the House to the character of the work done by the district representatives serving their respective constituencies. Perhaps the ease of the Deloraine representatives makes the best dollars-and-cents comparison, although the work of all the men similarly employed has been of an equally high order.

In that town the district representative organized and carried through to completion a co-operative shipment of poultry which, it is conservatively estimated, brought \$6,000 more in hard cash to the producers than they could have otherwise secured. And this is only one page in the year book of a representative's operations, whose normal routine embraces a great variety of enterprises. The district representative in Manitoba spends his year for the most part in the supervision of Boys' and Girls' Clubs, distribution of grasshopper poison, serving the agricultural society in various ways, assists in the conduct of plowing matches and summerfallow competitions, gives demonstrations in culling poultry, and dehorning and castrating cattle,

assists in the work of popularizing bacon hogs, promotes the use of better seed in the community and makes plans for its purchase, introduces new and profitable farming methods, and in many other ways does much to promote prosperity in the territory assigned him.

A record of district representative or county agent work in the United States or in Ontario substantiates the claim that money spent in men so employed is more directly productive of returns to the people at large than any other money spent in agricultural promotion. The county agent is more effective than the average extension worker because he knows local conditions more intimately. He knows what has been accomplished and what has failed in his own district. He sees every man on his own farm many times a year. He brings the best that the agricultural college offers to the doors of the many farmers who cannot take a college course. He can stimulate local co-operation in a way that no other existing agency can. Some of the members on both sides of the House showed an unfortunate lack of knowledge of the character of the work undertaken by the agricultural agents. If the debate on the item of \$13,000 set apart for the coming year gains publicity for the men engaged as agricultural representatives, it will increase the demand for this class of service which has done so much to help agriculture elsewhere. While it is highly desirable that the expenses of civil government be pared as severely as the public welfare will allow, the process of reduction should not apply to such directly productive services until all others have been trimmed.

Two Points of View

Writing about 170 years ago, 25 years before Adam Smith's great work, *The Wealth of Nations*, was given to the world, David

Hume said: "Not only as a man, but as a British subject, I pray for the flourishing commerce of Germany, Spain, Italy and even France itself." Hume believed that the prosperity of a nation was a help and not a hindrance to its neighbors, and he could wish for the prosperity of even an enemy nation. British statesmen gradually turned to acceptance of that doctrine, and the conversion culminated in the adoption of complete freedom of trade.

Was Hume right? Here are two utterances from two British statesmen, both of whom enroll themselves in the Conservative ranks. First, Premier Bonar Law: "It is my conviction that, from a purely selfish point of view, if the rest of the world were restored to normal conditions and an earthquake were suddenly to swallow up the whole of Germany, we ought to gain materially and not lose."

Lord Balfour: "The riches of one nation conduce, believe me, not to the poverty but to the wealth of another nation; and if we could double or treble by the stroke of some fairy wand the wealth of every other nation in the world but our own, depend upon it our nation would greatly profit by the process."

In these opposing opinions there is a theme that should be attractive to ambitious debaters. They give an interesting angle of the great question of Protection versus Free Trade, and they incidentally explain how it is that nations have not yet learned the art of how to live together and how to bring the sum total of human activities into the service of humanity.

On another page of this issue is a brief notice of the \$100 prize competition by which The Guide hopes to estimate the class of agricultural matter which means most to the largest number of readers. We are hoping for many letters.



His Only Chance

The Horseless Farm

Wilson was Skeptical About It Until He Re-organized His Power Plant into a Purely Mechanical Affair---More Convinced with Every Passing Year that He Did Right---By Peter Macdonald

I AM a champion of the horse. In the days when horse vs. tractor debates used to be in vogue, an ingrained love of horse-flesh settled the question for me. Now both sides to the argument have shifted their ground somewhat and the disputed point has become "What kinds of farm work can be performed most profitably by mechanical traction?" But I am still critical of efforts to supplant the horse. I try to be patient with people who talk about horseless farms. In the language of my country that's just a plain contradiction. Might as well talk to me about a meatless steak, or a milliner who failed to say "how perfectly charming" when friend wife puts on the most expensive hat in the store.

An honest-to-goodness, privately-owned, run-for-profit, horseless farm, like these other contradictions wasn't in my category of realities, until I ran into a quiet, unassuming man called Wilson—W. J. Wilson, of Dugald, Man., who ruined my cocksureness. He told me some things about his farm and his way of working it which I couldn't pick apart, and I am passing it along to you just as he told it to me, so you may discover if I left out any questions which would expose the unsoundness of his

scheme of farming and re-establish me in my old faith.

In 1918, W. J. Wilson was farming 260 acres with six horses. It was war time and labor was scarce. He could not keep up to his work, for Dugald, be it known, is the sow thistle centre of the world. After a summer which nearly wrecked him physically, he decided to get a tractor, paying for it in part with the proceeds of one team of horses which he sold. He was so satisfied with the work of the tractor in 1919 that he disposed of all his horses before seeding time in 1920 and purchased a second tractor—like the first, a Fordson. For three successive seasons he has farmed without a horse on the place. More than that he has rented additional land in order to utilize all the power at his command, and his total holding is now 480 acres, practically all of which is under cultivation.

"What about costs?"

"My total out-of-pocket expenses on the two tractors for last year, including threshing for myself and three neighbors, was \$579 including gas and oil. In the spring I gave both tractors a thorough overhauling and my expenses at that time were about \$7.75. Repairs for the whole year were \$27.50. Kerosene cost me on an average of 22½ cents a gallon for the year. I estimate the cost of plowing to be 48 cents an acre, this charge covering only fuel and maintenance. My bill for the up-keep of twelve horses for a year would have been more than that, and I say twelve, because my neighbors average four good horses to every quarter-section."

Better Work; Better Yields

"I am getting better yields every year," said Mr. Wilson, "a fact which I attribute to better cultivation, and to getting every operation done at the

right time. In the three years since I sold my last horse my wheat yields have risen from 16 to 26 bushels per acre."

I protested that this was partly accounted for by the fact that the first of these years was a bad rust year, and that the last one was the best wheat year the province has ever experienced.

"Those factors undoubtedly had something to do with the wheat crops,"

I can use a cheaper grade of labor on tractors than I would trust with horse flesh. Moreover, I can get boys to work for less than they would want from farmers using horse labor. They come canvassing me for the job a year ahead. Why wouldn't they? The hours are shorter. My day's work is finished inside of ten hours, and you know what it is like on a farm where horses have

proficiency may be gathered from the fact that this Case separator, which is one of the old wooden type, has run continuously since 1908, and is doing as good work as ever.

"Surely in your four years tractor farming you have experienced at least once the aggravation of holding up an important job waiting for repairs?" I shot at him. "Don't you take quite a chance without one team on the place?"

"I have had breakdowns," said Mr. Wilson, "not often, but I am just 13 miles from Winnipeg, and if anything like that happens, I hop into my car and I am back within two hours with any part I require. Not much kick at repair service like that! Anyway breakdowns rest largely upon the tractor operator. Your tractor will almost always tell you all about it beforehand if you care enough to listen."

Winter on the Horseless Farm

"What about the winter? You can't make me believe that you can coax those lumbering, faint-hearted monsters into bucking a snowdrift."

"I don't have to. When snow flies my tractors go under shelter to remain there till they are tuned up for spring work. About the time I put them away, my

neighbors are turning out their horses to rustle for the winter. There are always a few brood mares and the like, which they are only too glad to loan to me for their keep, and they can do all the work I have for them. I could fill my stable on twenty-four hours' notice, free of cost, if I had to."

"Have you gone so wholeheartedly into tractor farming because of an aversion to livestock?" I asked, thinking to wring a confession from him.

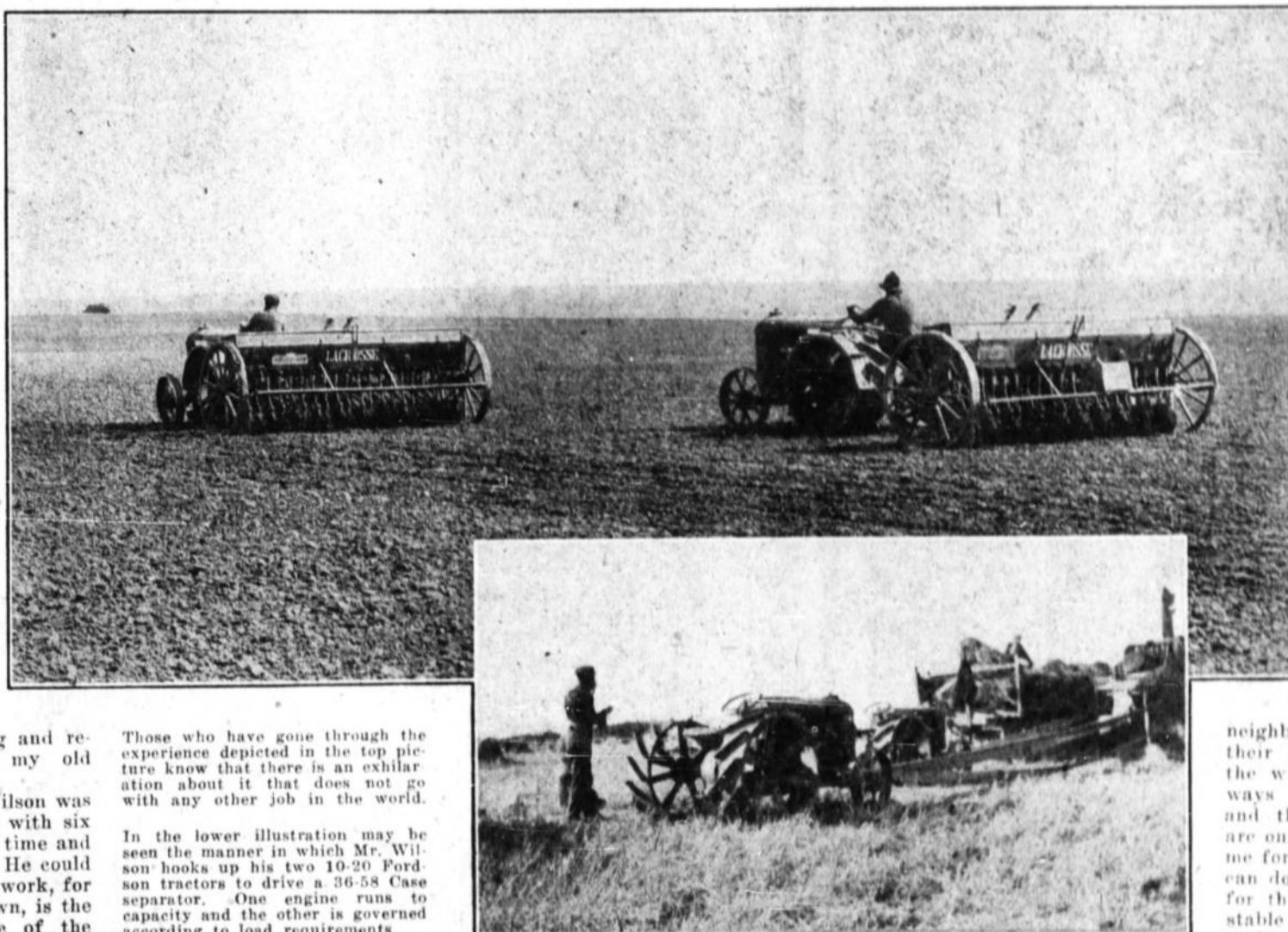
"Not at all," he came back. "I was brought up on a Manitoba farm where all the work was done with horses, and where we kept all other kinds of stock. Right now I have a couple of cows and some chickens. On account of my family, we move into town for the winter, but I make the same arrangement with my neighbors over the cows that we formerly made with the horses. Most anyone will board free a couple of cows that are giving a moderate amount of milk, and a few hens that might be coaxed to lay some winter eggs."

Farming—a Complicated Business

"Well now Mr. Wilson, you know very well that lots of people have tried to farm like you are doing, but most of them have gone back to where they came from with less money and more experience. You've still to explain why so many failures. Is it because they don't possess mechanical skill?"

"On the contrary, most of them fail because they are tractor men and know nothing about farming. Traction engineering is so simplified these days, and information so readily available, that I would rate expert knowledge rather low as a requirement. The biggest factor in whatever success I may have attained is first, farm management. I would say that the second

Continued on Page 23



Those who have gone through the experience depicted in the top picture know that there is an exhilaration about it that does not go with any other job in the world.

In the lower illustration may be seen the manner in which Mr. Wilson hooks up his two 10-20 Fordson tractors to drive a 36-58 Case separator. One engine runs to capacity and the other is governed according to load requirements.

said he, "but the provincial average does not show any such proportionate increase as that and it would if favorable season was the explanation. But what about the barley yields that rose steadily from 23 bushels in 1920 to 35 bushels on one field and 48 bushels on another in 1922?"

"That might be very well on new land, but could you raise yields like that on old farms?" was the next question. "Most of that land was broken before I was born, and I came to Winnipeg in 1887," was his defence.

"I didn't make money last year," said Mr. Wilson, "not many people did unless they took it out of their families," and then he told me a tale of low prices for grain and high rents and taxes and other things to which farmers from Aachen to Zamboanga can all say "Amen," regardless of their choice of motive power. "But I'll say this," he went on, "if I had been using horses, I would have lost more than I did."

"I suppose the money you save on power is partly spent on higher priced labor."

"By no means," said Mr. Wilson. "I do my own repair work, and if I were operating with horses I would have to employ one man all the time, and another man part time at least. As it is I only have to hire one boy during the summer, doing all the rest of the work myself except in harvest. Give me any good, intelligent Ruthenian boy and in a few days I will make a tractor man out of him sufficient for my purposes."

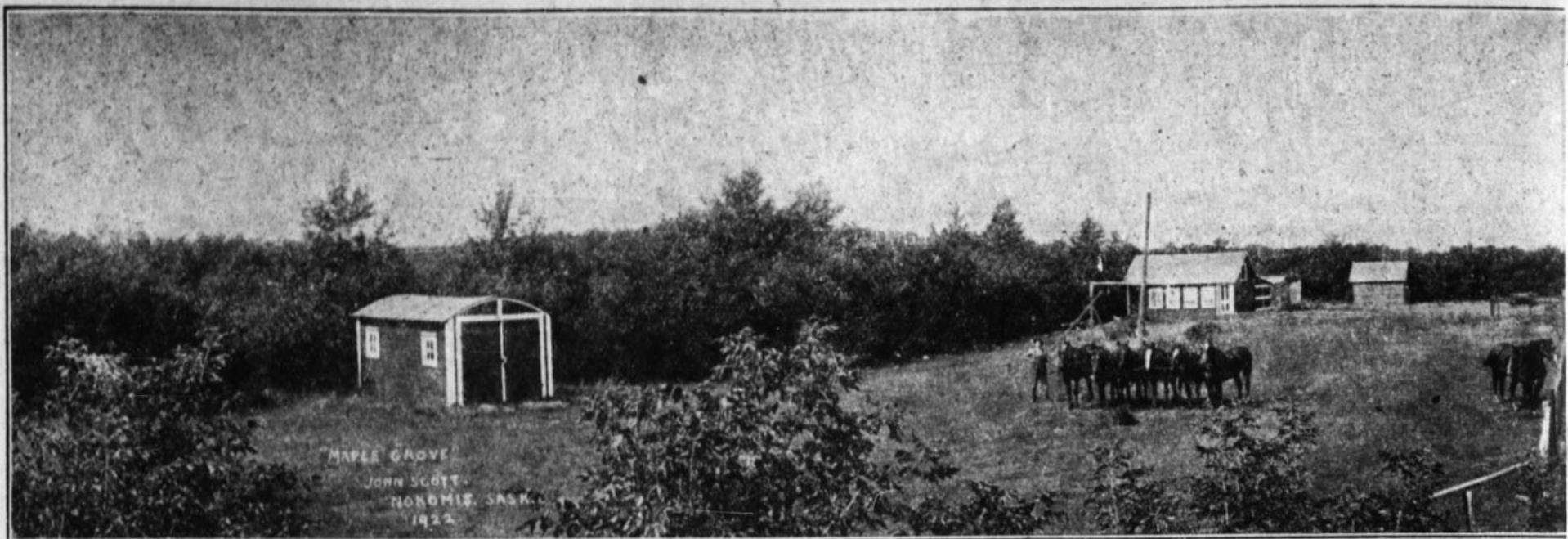
to be looked after and chores done."

Next I told Mr. Wilson about an American bulletin summarizing the investigation on 191 farms where tractors were operated. According to this bulletin, the average tractor did less than 30 ten-hour days a year. "Maybe all right," said he, "but I averaged 90 days per tractor on the land and 20 more at belt work and road haulage, making a total of 110 days per tractor."

The Adaptable Tractor

"You have no idea of the versatility of a tractor until you find yourself obliged to rely on one," this farmer continued. "For instance, I cut my hay, rake it, bale it and haul it to town with the tractor. I plant and cultivate my potatoes with it. I can get on the ground in the spring when I could not use a horse outfit. Last year I hauled two car loads of barley to town and shipped when the roads were so bad that hauling with horses would have been out of the question. That was a profitable piece of business too, because the market was high right at that time, and if I had been obliged to wait till the roads were in shape for horses, I would have lost five cents per bushel on account of the ensuing drop in prices."

"I run a 36-58 Case separator by belting up both tractors to it. I have had a drive pulley put on each end of the cylinder shaft. One of the tractors is regulated to drive to capacity and the other governed to vary with the load." Some idea of Mr. Wilson's mechanical



Why not have a made-to-order climate? That idea appealed to J. Scott, Nokomis, Sask. As a result he planted a windbreak which has

Achievements of the Farm Bloc

PRESIDENT Harding's term is half finished and the sixty-seventh Congress, which was elected with him in November 1920, has passed into history. The new Congress which assembles next December will enter upon a session bound to be dominated by the approach of the presidential election. It will have no such mandate, no such opportunity as the Congress which, after sitting for twenty-one months out of its term of twenty-four months, finally passed away on March 4, 1923.

That Congress by no means rose to the level of its opportunities. It left undone many things that should have been performed. It was a huge unwieldy legislative machine that often functioned badly and sometimes failed to function altogether. However, it will be remembered as the first Congress that really tried to remove the economic burdens which have almost crushed the agricultural interests of the United States. For the first time there was a real effort to give the farmer a square deal. Much was accomplished, although a great deal remains to be done.

The Congress passed many far-reaching measures for the relief of agriculture. In this respect its record is unique. More might have been done and some things might have been done differently. But no one can deny that much was accomplished. And for this credit is due to the courage, the initiative, the driving force of those members in both houses who united to form the now celebrated "farm bloc."

The members of that bloc point with pride to the legislation they brought about. They secured a legal status for the farmers' co-operative associations; they secured for these organizations an abundant stream of credit; they created governmental agencies to finance agricultural activities and give to the individual farmer ample credit facilities at his local bank; they brought under government regulation the packers and

Far-Reaching Measures Placed on U.S. Statute Book to Help Agriculture Through Prevailing Economic Depression---By Tom King

the stock yards; they curbed the manipulation of prices by the speculators on the grain exchange; they retrieved in part the disaster that followed the drastic deflation of 1920 and the agricultural crisis of 1921; they saved the farmer at least from irreparable ruin.

The legislation they brought about checked the farmers' downward slide even if it did not carry him back to the top of the hill. The American farmer in short has fallen from a mountain top and been caught by a tree. He could be worse off; he is better off than he was two years ago.

The Bloc and Its Methods

Critics of the bloc can point out many mistakes in their policy. They say that they might and should have accomplished more. That may be the case but to understand the situation we must briefly trace the history of the bloc, the difficulties under which it labored and the record of its achievements.

It must first of all and always be remembered that the bloc never had a majority or anything like a majority in either house of Congress. They had only thirty out of the ninety-six members of the Senate and less than one hundred out of the four hundred and thirty-five members in the House of Representatives. Their membership included Republicans and Democrats. They had to make it plain from the start that they were banded together for the sole purpose of getting for the farmer remedial legislation. They were compelled to seek assistance from the all-powerful administration which controlled every branch of the federal government. They had at the same

time to keep on good terms with the Opposition, so that in the last emergency they could mobilize the Democrats and Independent Republicans in an assault on the administration. As Senator Capper, leader of the bloc, put it:

"I do not care whether a man is wet or dry, for or against the League of Nations, a Republican or a Democrat, a high protectionist or an out and out free trader—all I ask is that he will vote for the measures which the bloc presents for the relief of the agricultural situation."

One can see, therefore, that the bloc was restricted in framing its legislative program by the necessity of agreeing among themselves on that program and then by the necessity of avoiding anything radical enough to bring about a coalition of the stand-pat Republicans and the stand-pat Democrats against them. It is to their credit that they steered their course so skilfully as to avoid an open quarrel with either of the two great political parties. Indeed, both parties today are claiming credit for helping the bloc put through its legislation.

Divide on the Tariff

The farmers of Western Canada may feel that the bloc blundered on the tariff question. They undoubtedly were responsible for the Emergency Tariff of 1921, and took no stand in resisting the passage of the permanent tariff law of 1922. In their defence it may be said, however, that they could not have defeated the Fordney-McCumber Bill. There was certain to be a high tariff for the manufacturer and they contented themselves with securing pro-

hibitive duties on agricultural products. Indeed, they were and are today unable to agree upon the tariff. This is one of the reasons why the bloc is not likely to become a political party and why all of its members re-elected last November enter the new Congress as they entered the old, Republicans and Democrats respectively.

War Finance Corporation

The great constructive achievements of the bloc during the sixty-seventh Congress to which they may well point as great monuments of achievement are:

1. The War Finance Corporation.
2. Permanent rural credits (or intermediate farm credits) legislation.

The War Finance Corporation had been in existence during and after the war but had virtually ceased to function after May 1920. The legislation passed through the efforts of the bloc in the fall of 1921 revived the corporation, gave to it new and extensive powers and started it upon a new career of usefulness. The corporation was a governmental agency and had to its credit in the treasury about five hundred million dollars. It was able at any time to procure another five hundred million dollars by calling upon the government to pay in its subscription to its capital stock. Congress, however, by the 1921 legislation, gave the corporation authority to raise another billion dollars if necessary by the issue and sale of tax-free debentures. It was directed to come to the relief of agriculture by financing agricultural exports, by loaning money to co-operative associations on warehouse receipts and shipping documents, to make advances to the livestock loan companies and cattle-growers associations upon the security of livestock, to rediscount for banks and financial institutions the notes of their customers given for agricultural purposes. The corporation soon got under way and so

Continued on Page 18

-JAKE--





already grown to the proportions shown above and across the page. He finds it just as satisfactory as moving some distance south.

Fruit Growers Organize Pool

MEETHODS of marketing through individual competitive firms and a co-operative organization lacking the strength to control distribution having failed, fruit growers and vegetable producers of British Columbia have launched the first big co-operative effort ever attempted in Canada, based absolutely upon California methods and principles.

As a matter of fact a wave of co-operative zeal has been sweeping over the province since a visit in January of Aaron Sapiro, the master mind of the successful co-operatives of California, the man who has been largely responsible for bringing what appears to be a condition of permanent prosperity to that state. Not only have the fruit and vegetable growers of the interior, 90 per cent. strong, gone into a new and all-embracing co-operative, but the growers of small fruits on the lower mainland and Vancouver Island, the tomato growers, onion and potato growers and even the poultry men are forming organizations designed to give them some measure of control in marketing. A feature of the movement not anticipated at its inception is that Oriental growers of tree fruits and berries are showing a decided disposition to join the co-operatives. The Japanese consul at Vancouver in urging his countrymen to support the movement took occasion to point out that co-operation is not unknown in Japan, and that Japanese farmers as a rule belong to co-operative societies no matter what particular branch of production they may specialize in.

The Big Plan

But of all the new organizations springing into existence the big co-operative that will include 90 per cent. of the growers of tree fruits in the Okanagan, Similkameen and Fraser River Valleys, as well as the Kootenay country, is the one whose operations will more particularly interest and affect the people of the prairie provinces, whether they reside in the country or in urban centres.

As stated at the outset, faulty methods of marketing, resulting in demoralizing competition that has all but put the fruit farmers out of business, has made it possible for the growers behind the movement during the last half of February to sign up under five-year contracts over 80 per cent. of the tonnage, not including absentee owners. When these have signed and some more of the growers who have been holding back have been induced to come in, fully 90 per cent. of the tonnage will be under control.

It has been the invariable experience in California that it has never been possible to successfully launch a co-operative movement under long-term contracts until the growers have been reduced to a condition bordering on poverty. And it is no exaggeration to say that 75 per cent. of the growers of British Columbia are in that condition today, hence their willingness

Ninety Per Cent. of B.C. Fruit Growers and Vegetable Producers Sign Five-Year Contract Covering 80 Per Cent. of Tonnage---By S. W. Dafoe

to sign up. It has also been the experience in California that no co-operative has made good excepting with the long-term contract so strongly worded, in the legal sense, that growers who endeavor to break away from their agreement soon find themselves in a serious predicament. As Sapiro puts it: "They are made to feel worse than if they had the measles."

Effect of Low Wheat Prices

The absolute need for re-organization of the fruit business of British Columbia along lines that will give the grower something to live on has developed during the past two years. For several years previous to 1921 apple production was insufficient to fully meet the requirements of the market. For several seasons it was a sellers' market. Under these conditions the Okanagan United Growers, the numerous independent packing and selling companies operating in the province, as well as shipper-growers, all got good prices and did well. Then came the 1921-22 season, with heavy production all over the North American continent and a big decline in the

purchasing power of the prairie people owing to poor crops and a drop in the price of wheat. When it became apparent that the prairie markets were not going to absorb more than 50 per cent. of their average requirements, the Okanagan United Growers practically abandoned that market to the independents and rolled nearly 1,000 cars to New York. There they had to be stored all winter and storage charges ate up most of the profit, but returns would have been even worse had this fruit been dumped on to the prairie markets.

Destructive Competition

If things were bad for the grower last season, it became quickly evident soon after the opening of the season now coming to a close that matters were going to be infinitely worse. Conditions were not propitious for export and the United Growers, independents and grower-shippers without any semblance of control commenced dumping fruit into the prairie towns in unprecedented quantities. A couple of representatives of the growers, who toured the prairies to study the situation, on their return reported that

financial end of the deal. The packing houses will be merged into a holding company and the half-million dollars required to acquire them raised by the sale of preference stock. A charge of five cents per box on apples will provide interest on this stock and establish a sinking fund for its ultimate redemption. When it is redeemed common stock for a similar amount will be issued to the growers, who will then own the plants.

The banks welcome the determination of the growers to get together. They regard the long-term contracts as providing ample security for large advances to cover the cost of marketing and to make initial advances to growers early in the season. They will back the new enterprise to the limit if it succeeds in stabilizing the market.

The transportation companies likewise are heartily in support of the co-operative movement, believing that continuance of present conditions for another year or two spells disaster for the fruit industry, in which millions of dollars have been invested.

With 90 per cent. of the tonnage now assured for the

Continued on Page 23



Exhibit of Manitoba grown plums and apples shown by the late A. P. Stevenson at the Winnipeg Garden Show

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Gophers cost farmers over two hundred millions of dollars a year, through the destruction of crops and damage to land. Farmers need no longer suffer this loss because they can now kill off all the gophers on their farms in less than a week's time. This is possible through the remarkable discovery of Dr. E. R. Alexander, a chemist who has perfected a virus which kills gophers and rats as though by magic. This product is not a poison—it can be eaten by human beings or any animal on the farm as safely as their regular food but means quick, sure death to gopher and can be safely used in places where it is dangerous to put out poison.



This wonderful gopher virus, which is known as Alexander Gopher-Killer, is used in addition to strichin poison. This strichin is put in the gopher tunnels in the usual manner, using cut sweet potatoe for bait. This kills part of the gopher, but every farmer knows that poison won't kill them all and the gophers that are left alive multiply again very rapidly. By the use of the virus, however, all the gophers are killed which cannot be reached by poison. The disease is pathogenic—gophers only can catch it.

The virus is merely mixed with bread or meat scraps and placed where gophers rat or mice can get to it. Within a few hours after a gopher has eaten Alexander Virus-Gopher-Killer he gets a high fever and suffers a terrible thirst. He leaves his pit and nesting holes and goes to the open field in search of pure air and running water.

It is a scientific fact that one gopher affects others and soon the whole colony dies. And though this virus is absolutely deadly to gophers—chickens, hogs, cattle or any farm animal can eat it and not be affected at all—therefore it can be spread around anywhere without the slightest danger.

So confident is Dr. Alexander that his combination strichin and virus Gopher Killer will kill every gopher on your farm in less than a week's time that he offers to send, as an introductory offer, a regular \$4.00 supply of strichin and virus for only \$2.00. Give it according to directions and if at the end of the week's time you are able to discover any gophers, rats or mice on your farm, your money will be refunded. A big Toronto bank guarantees that Dr. Alexander is reliable and will do as he says.

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Agricultural Agents in Manitoba

Discussion in the Legislature Raises the Question of the Advisability of Employing Men to Carry on the Work of Agricultural Improvement in Restricted Areas

THE effort made by the opposition in the Manitoba legislature during the passing of the estimates to strike out the appropriation for agricultural representatives revealed an amazing lack of information on the part of some members on both sides of the House as to the work these men were doing and their cost to the community. Admittedly the history of agricultural representative work in Manitoba, or for that matter anywhere else has not been an unbroken record of successes, but on the whole, and particularly in the last few years, the district representatives have made such a positive and valuable contribution to the life of their several communities, that one is constrained to think that there are several other items in the agricultural estimates which could be more profitably cut.

District representative work began in Canada in 1906 in the province of Ontario. There has been a continual growth in the number of men employed and the scope of work undertaken by them. Today 50 counties have representatives, and now counties are being sub-divided in order to give the representatives or agents, as they are variously called, an opportunity to cover their districts more thoroughly. There never has been any serious thought of abolishing this work. Parties in opposition have declaimed against the cost, but upon assuming power have followed the policy of extending the work.

Farm Bureau Gives Boost

The foundation of the Farm Bureau in the United States in 1912 brought the county agent into great demand. Besides rendering the service given by the Canadian district representative, the American county agent acted as secretary of the County Farm Bureau which was at first a local improvement association and later branched into other lines of activity as the county bureaus were federated into state and national institutions. At the present time there are over 2,500 county agents in the Republic. They receive salaries up to \$6,000, have expert assistants and maintain offices, through which, at the close of the war, a very considerable portion of the secondary products of the farm were sold co-operatively. Co-operative shipping of cattle has progressed much further in the chief cattle-feeding states because the county agents took hold of it and carried through in the face of opposition. The state wool pools owe much of their success to the county agents. These men also engage in the co-operative purchase of seed, fertilizers, spraying material, and various other commodities, supervise boys and girls club work, organize and carry out much of the work which is done by extension departments here in Canada, and in general conduct the educational work of a Canadian district representative. It is not likely that county agent work would be so highly paid and in such general demand in the United States unless the services rendered represented an adequate return on the cost.

Speaking in the Manitoba House, C. A. Tanner, Labor member for Kildonan and St. Andrews, made the best defence of the Manitoba representatives. "Money spent on district representatives," said Mr. Tanner, "is an investment, not an expenditure." An investigation into the work done by the five men now engaged at an expense of \$1,800 each to the province, supplemented in most cases by a small sum raised locally, will show that Mr. Tanner could have gone further, and urged for an extension of this kind of work to be paid for by a curtailment of other work done by the provincial department of agriculture.

What Selkirk Says

Take first the case of the constituency of the Labor member referred to. No one had any idea that Manitoba climate was well suited to the production of alfalfa seed. The district representative, who is a graduate of the local agricultural college, and who has kept

in touch with the experimental work at that institution, obtained from there a new strain of free-seeding alfalfa, previously reported on in these columns. He interested a few of his farmers in it and as a result one of them produced \$500 worth of seed on one acre of land. The demonstration was so striking that those concerned were submerged with demands for seed. The district representative was instrumental in the formation of an alfalfa seed producers' association, numbering 40 farmers, who will continue this work.

When this agent first commenced work he had two municipalities as his field. When agricultural prices collapsed, about two years ago, one of the municipalities, preponderantly Ukrainian, decided that a district representative was a luxury which they could not continue to enjoy. The other municipality undertook to carry the expense alone. On March 10, 1923, the municipality which had declared against contributing to the support of the representative again swung into line, convinced that they could not afford to be without his services. At a meeting held on that day in Selkirk, attended by the officers of the Rural Credit Society, two municipal councils, the agricultural society and another representative body of farmers, each and everyone, without a solitary exception, spoke strongly in favor of the work of the representative and endorsed the principle as the most feasible and practical aid to agriculture in the province. And this is the opinion of the men who are paying the bill locally.

The Agent at Deloraine

The work of the representative in Deloraine stands out well in a dollar-and-cent analysis.

The representative was appointed to this district just in time to organize and carry on the campaign against the plague of grasshoppers when it first broke out. This man took complete charge of the forces that combatted the grasshopper, and saved hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of crop. There is evidence to show that fields immediately over the Saskatchewan and American borders were a total loss, while adjacent fields that came under his supervision were saved.

Through organization in the fall of 1922 a car load of poultry was marketed co-operatively from Deloraine. This returned the producers \$6,000 more than would otherwise have been obtained. The price obtained for dressed poultry through this co-operated shipment was the highest paid in Canada.

Sweet clover was introduced largely through the efforts of this agent. A sweet clover growers' association was formed in Deloraine and today they have 3,000 surplus bushels of seed for sale.

Portage Opinion

Portage la Prairie is the home of the leader of the Conservative party. Following the best traditions of a British parliament, the member contributed to the debate by stating that there was a representative in his town, but that he did not know what he was doing to earn his salary. The farmers in the district, whose judgments are untrammelled by party loyalties in this particular instance, know where they stand. When an agricultural journal in Winnipeg wooed their representative away, a delegation of Portage farmers went to the capitol to stop the move, and moreover, succeeded. Seventeen hundred dollars was raised locally this year, following a crop failure due to a tornado last June, in order to keep the services of their man.

Incidentally, the office of this representative handles 6,000 bushels of seed grain a year. At the time the debate was in progress a car load of registered wheat was in the process of unloading. The distribution of this in small lots involves a saving in purchasing and transportation which would have been impossible without the services of the agent.



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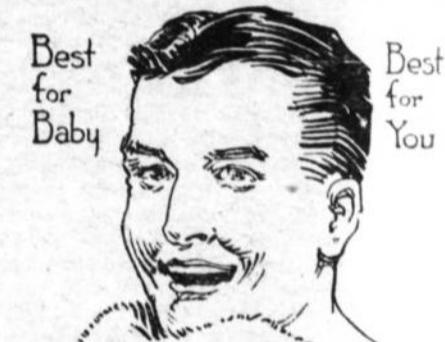
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This list is only a partial one of the work done by three men. Two other representatives at Morden and Hamiota have done work equal to that of the men listed. To itemize would be reiteration.

Wherever you will find a district representative in Manitoba today, there will you find the other agencies for agricultural betterment in a thriving condition. Agricultural societies in this province have not had a very brilliant history. District representatives can do and those now in the employ of the province are doing a great deal to vitalize their local agricultural societies. Wherever the agents are working, the societies are engaged in a varied program of reconstructive work. Morden, Portage and Selkirk agricultural societies were actually salvaged by the un-

tiring efforts of the men sent out by the department.

The extension service turns over practically all of its work in the districts where agents are employed to these men; the curtailment of agents' services would, to that extent, call for a corresponding increase in extension service expenditure if the same amount of work were to be accomplished. Moreover, it is quite within the facts to say that where agents have charge of the extension service work, it is done better than where it is done by outsiders sent from Winnipeg who do not know the local needs and peculiarities.

Four districts within the past year, Woodworth, Souris, Dauphin and Carman have made application for this service. These districts are in close proximity to those now employing representatives.

Saskatchewan's Finances

Premier Dunning's Budget Statement Shows Small Deficit with Accounts Owing to Government Totalling Over Four Millions

THE government of Saskatchewan is asking for authority to spend on this year's capital and current account a total of \$4,904,959 less than was authorized for expenditure in 1922-23, according to the budget speech of Hon. C. Dunning delivered in the Saskatchewan legislature on Tuesday, March 13, and no new taxes are proposed for the coming year. Mr. Dunning also registered a protest on the taxes levied by the Alberta government on coal and against the new taxation proposed in Manitoba upon trading in grain futures, on the ground that such taxation was passed on and that in the case of the latter tax the bulk of it would be borne by the farmers of Saskatchewan.

Agricultural Production

As is his custom, Mr. Dunning prefaced his treatment of the finances of the government with a comprehensive review of the economic condition of the province. The value of all grain raised in the province last year he stated amounted to \$287,270,600, as against \$210,742,000 for the previous year. The average price received by the farmer for wheat, he stated, was 85 cents a bushel this year as against 75 cents for 1921-22. He estimated that 225,000,000 bushels of wheat will be sold by the province out of last year's crop and that 45,000,000 bushels of oats will be sold at an average price of 29 cents a bushel, and 2,850,000 bushels of flax at an average price of \$1.71 per bushel. Dairy products, he stated, would bring to the farmer about \$3,000,000, and about \$8,000,000 of livestock was sold in 1922. The net return to the people of the province from the sale of all farm products in 1922 over 1921 he gave as \$59,063,240. Mr. Dunning also reviewed the industrial products of the province for the same period.

Small Deficit

Coming to the provincial finances, Mr. Dunning stated that the government ended the fiscal year April 31, 1922, with a cash deficit of \$52,599, but he stated he was not going to weep about it because other provinces were counting up their deficits by the million. The deficit, he stated, was due to a number of causes. The arrears of public revenue tax amounted to \$1,514,000 and there was owing to the government from the federal government on amount of \$3,000,000 on account of the School Lands Trust Fund. From all sources there was due to the province at April 30, 1922, \$4,332,741. While this amount

was outstanding the government had also to meet several extraordinary expenses during the year. The grasshopper plague cost over \$200,000 and other items totalled over \$500,000, making a total extraordinary expenses of \$772,652.

Revenue and Expenditure

Dealing with receipts and expenditures for the year, Premier Dunning gave the following as the source of revenue. From the Dominion government \$2,956,000, as compared with \$3,088,000 in the fiscal year previous; taxation yielded \$3,120,000; licenses \$920,000; fees \$678,000. In expenditure, administration cost \$525,000 as compared with \$497,000 in the previous year. The expenditure under the head of legislation amounted to \$357,000 as against \$169,000 in 1920-21. In development work, expenditure was \$8,023,000 as against \$6,974,000 in the previous year. Education increased from \$2,688,000 to \$3,164,000. Public health increased from \$1,237,000 to \$1,418,000. Neglected children protection including mothers' pensions, cost \$229,000 in 1920-21 and \$302,000 in 1921-22. On agriculture the expenditure in 1921-22 was \$909,000 as against \$1,060,000 in the previous year.

Premier Dunning made a comparison of the taxation imposed by the provinces of Manitoba and Alberta with that imposed in Saskatchewan and claimed that the people of Saskatchewan "are the lowest taxed people for provincial purposes of any people west of the great lakes." The per capita taxation of the province, he said, including every tax that can be described as general in its application was \$3.20.

The Public Debt

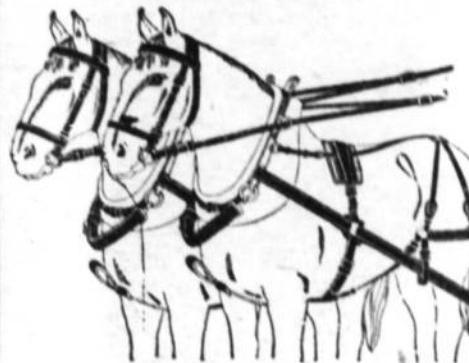
The gross public debt of the province, Premier Dunning estimated at \$70.55 per head including everything. Deducting the revenue-producing portion of the debt and the sinking fund, the net per capita debt was \$33.69, the interest on which comes out of the consolidated fund. The total contingent liabilities of the province for 1921-22 were \$31,416,000, principally made up of railway guarantees amounting to \$28,582,000. With regard to the railway guarantees all of the lines concerned have become part of the Canadian National system, said Premier Dunning, and with respect to the Canadian Northern lines there has never been any question. The Dominion has met the interest as it became due. The only bond sale made by the province since the last budget speech, was an issue of 5 per cent. debentures due in 1924 for \$2,638,000. During the year also, Mr. Dunning stated, the people of Saskatchewan bought Farm Loan Bonds to the amount of \$755,000 and with the exception of one investment of the Hail Association the money came in the main from the farmers of the province.

To date the Farm Loans Board has loaned over nine and a quarter millions to the farmers of Saskatchewan, and on February 28 of this year, said Mr. Dunning, the arrears of interest due to the board from these borrowers was \$509,000. Sixteen foreclosures have taken place since the board has commenced operation, and collections at

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What is a Wiltshire Side?

Some Trade Names on the British Bacon Which are Confusing to Canadian Producers

It is becoming fairly well known in Canada that we export bacon to England in the form of "Wiltshire sides." Unlike the names of "Yorkshire" and "Berkshire," the term "Wiltshire" applies not to the breed of live animal, but to the slaughtered and dressed product. In fact, it is only a technical term for the style of dressing the meat. It is one-half of the dressed carcass without the head and feet. From a butcher's standpoint there are other details, but that is the broadest definition.

Almost any hog could, of course, be cut "Wiltshire" style, but in practice in Canada only those hogs suitable for export to Great Britain are so treated. Our domestic trade calls for quite different dressings.

In the export trade there are two main classes of "Wiltshire sides," of which one has two subdivisions:

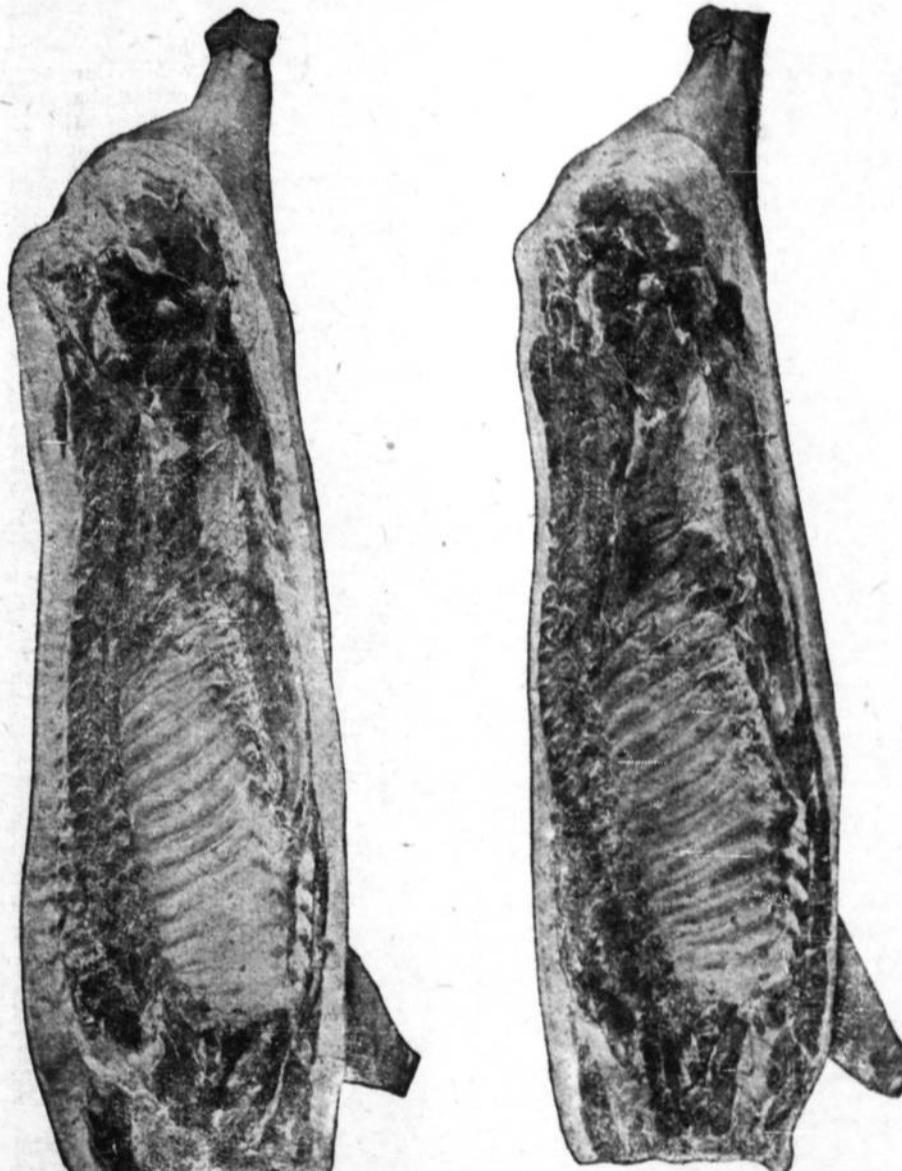
- (a) Leanest {
- Lean
- (b) Prime.

At first sight these terms offer a little difficulty because they do not quite

surplus sweeps the price down. Leanest-lean under 50 pounds and over 65 pounds is discriminated against in price and, if under 45 pounds or over 75 pounds, suffers a sharp cut. Prime, excepting in periods of exceptional scarcity, takes second price, but when over 75 pounds always suffers severely in price.

Thus it will be seen that the trade names, leanest, lean and prime, are really convenient technical terms rather than rigid grades of bacon. A bacon-type hog, properly fed and finished to 210 pounds, will get into leanest or lean and command the highest price, while a hog of fat type, no matter how carefully fed, will generally grade into prime, even though weighing only 180 pounds.

Besides the specific points there is a certain interlayering of lean and fat that is essential and, quite as important as anything, there must be, in both lean and fat, that hard thing to define that is known as "quality." The fat, for instance, must be of a nice, delicate, white color and be firm in texture. In the lean the fibre must be fine and tender. As a hog



"Wiltshire side" of a good type bacon hog spoiled by over-fattening. Notice the thick layers of fat on back and belly and within the carcass. An "outweight."

grows older the delicacy and fineness of texture are lost. For that reason if a hog can be marketed at six or seven months the more likely is it to furnish what the packer in turn must supply to the English bacon eurer. Properly grown a hog then will have attained the needed 200 pounds to yield the best grade, range and quality "Wiltshire."

But within the two main classes there are several sections. These are based upon the weights of the sides. Each section has a five-pound range. Acceptable market weight is a most important point in the system of selling export bacon. The most desirable weights run from 50 to 55 pounds, 55 to 60 pounds, and 60 to 65 pounds. "Wiltshire sides" 40 to 50 pounds, 65 to 70 pounds, and 70 to 75 pounds and 75 to 80 pounds, are also made. Top prices are paid for the medium weights within the double class of leanest-lean. Yet this is not invariably so. A marked scarcity in one section of weights or one class of bacon occasionally sends the price up just as an occasional

Ocean Transportation for Cattle

On March 13, Duncan A. Campbell, a well-known cattle exporting broker of Montreal, was called before the parliamentary committee investigating agricultural conditions. Mr. Campbell was asked to appear in answer to complaints that small shippers in Canada were unable to get space on ocean vessels, and that when they did they were not accorded the same treatment as to rates as the larger shippers. Complaints also had been filed which alleged that a combination existed either of steamship companies or space brokers

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Corn, Gehu Yellow Flint, northern grown, per bus. (ex-Winnipeg)	3.00
Corn, Northwestern Dent, northern grown, per bus.	2.50
Corn, Minnesota 13, northern grown, per bus.	2.50
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Sunflower, Mammoth Russian, per 100 lbs.	14.00
Sunflower, Manchurian or Siberian, per 100 lbs.	12.00
Sweet Clover, Biennial, White Blossom, per 100 lbs.	12.00
Sweet Clover, Biennial, Yellow Blossom, per 100 lbs.	17.00
Brome Grass, per 100 lbs.	12.00
Western Rye Grass, per 100 lbs.	10.00
Sudan Grass, per 100 lbs.	21.00
Timothy, per 100 lbs.	14.00
Millet, Hungarian, per 100 lbs.	6.00
Millet, Siberian, per 100 lbs.	6.00
Millet, Common, per 100 lbs.	6.00
Alfalfa, Turkestan, per 100 lbs.	30.00
Alfalfa, Grimm, per 100 lbs.	54.00
Essex Rape, per 100 lbs.	15.00
"Stockman's" Permanent Hay and Pasture Mixture, per 100 lbs.	22.00
Bacteria Cultures for Clovers, Alfalfa, etc., for 60 lbs. seed	.85

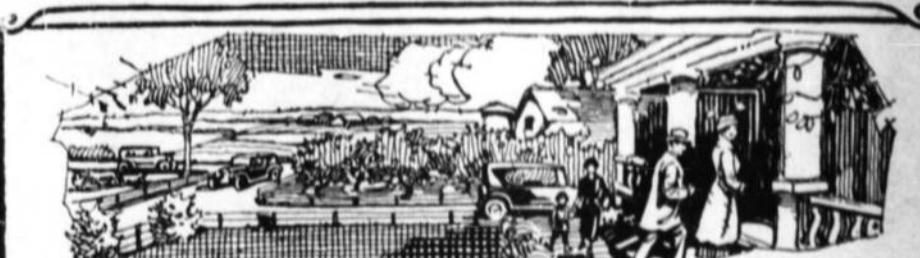
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250 Egg Size and 250
Chick Brooder \$39.75

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BRIER

MEN on settled farmsteads, in northern forests, in prairie shacks, along old trails or the new, regale the masculine desire for good tobacco, with—

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Half Pound Tin

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The Tobacco with a heart

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opens in Saskatchewan on the 1st of March and in Manitoba on the 15th of March. When you have a collection of skins for sale, dispose of them promptly and at their full value. We have a splendid outlet for this article and solicit your shipments to our offices at either Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Edmonton or Head Office at Winnipeg.

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are still wanted at high prices. Get full value for cattle hides, sheep skins, wool, tallow and horse hair by shipping to

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Classified Ads. Make Money For Others - Why Not You?

What does the sale of your Raw Hides add to your Bank Balance?

You need not reply—we know the answer. Send them to us to be dressed, tanned and mounted into a handsome winter robe for the cutter or car.

Or have them made into the finest

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The cost of doing this is so trifling you will receive the completed and perfect job at a fraction of the price charged in the stores for the commonest goods. Tell us what you have in hides and what are your wishes or most urgent needs.

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which artificially raise the cost of ocean transportation.

Mr. Campbell said, at the outset, that it would be impossible to have any government control of ocean rates on cattle in Canada as most of the cattle boats were of British register, that there was no use looking for competition to lower these rates by using the Canadian government merchant marine, because these boats were not good cattle-carriers, and also because of past experiences of losing cattle on the voyage through defective provisions, the Dominion government would not permit the use of these boats for livestock transportation. It was admitted by Mr. Campbell, though, that a big shipper in New York had recently, in anticipation of a big demand for space from Canada with the lifting of the embargo, bought up a large amount of space at \$20 a head, when the previous rate had been \$15.

No Speculation in Montreal

Answering questions by Thomas Sales (Progressive, Saltecoats), Mr. Campbell said there was no speculation in space in Montreal and that a large percentage of the space asked for by Canadian shippers had been filled. From January 1 up to last Saturday he knew of 7,000 Canadian cattle being exported from Canada.

A. R. McMaster, the chairman: Many of the smaller shippers complain that they have not been given treatment equal to that of the larger shippers. Is that feeling well grounded?

Mr. Campbell: The larger and steadier shipper is usually forehanded and contracts for space two and three months in advance, while the others contract only four or six weeks ahead.

It was then stated by Mr. Campbell that practically all the cattle space on boats had been bought up to May 1, and he admitted that the prospective removal of the embargo had stimulated many to buy space in a speculative way. Livestock producers in Western Canada would have a good chance for space after May 1.

As to the probable ocean rates this year Mr. Campbell said he learned that the steamship companies would probably ask \$22.50 per head, as compared with \$20, the present rate. He thought this would go down again later when the export to Great Britain increased considerably. He gave statistics showing the high cost to steamship companies of deviation, that is, calling, for example, at Liverpool to discharge cattle, when the real port of destination was Bristol or Avonmouth. The harbor dues at such ports as Liverpool were excessive. This cost was a big factor in fixing the rates the cattle shipper had to pay to get his cattle into Great Britain.

Co-operative Cattle Selling

The second of the weekly cattle pools conducted by United Grain Growers has now been closed. 411 cattle were handled in the pool during the week, a volume sufficient to show excellent results from sorting. These cattle were distributed to Chicago, St. Paul, Toronto and Buffalo, and in addition quite a number were sold locally to Winnipeg packers.

The settlement cheques for the first week's pool have now gone out and the cash results from co-operative selling will do a great deal to confirm the belief of the shippers in the efficiency of co-operation.

Co-operative selling is now in progress on the yards at Calgary and Edmonton.

A new development is the handling of export cattle. Shipments of cattle to Great Britain are now being made up.

One Western feeder has fourteen car loads of cattle in a single shipment now on the way to St. Boniface to be handled in the pool.

A number of orders for the highest class of feeder steers are being received from Iowa farmers. Dehorned steers of real beef type are demanded, weighing approximately 1,000 pounds. The demand for this class of cattle exceeds the supply just at present.

The annual report of the Central Co-operative Commission has been received. This is the company which acts as agent for the pool on the yards at South St. Paul. They are the largest handlers

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Before churning add one-half tea spoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Gold en June shade to bring you top prices "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color butter milk. Absolutely tasteless.

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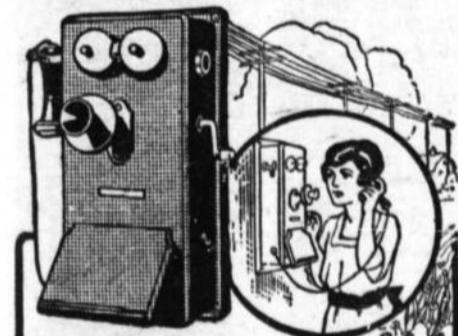
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and you work the horse same time. Does not blister or remove the hair \$2.50 per bottle, delivered. Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens Cysts. Alays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered.

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We pay cash by return mail.
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**WOLF — MUSKRAT
SKUNK — HIDES**

Send us a trial shipment.

of livestock on the St. Paul yards and during the past year handled over 15,000 car loads with a gross value of \$22,000,000. They have handled about 25 per cent. of the stock on the South St. Paul yards, but lately this has been running as high as 50 per cent.

Producing Prize-winning Grain

"What methods did you follow in the production of your prize-winning wheat," was the question asked by The Guide representative of Wilfred Meldrum, Raymond, Alta., winner of second prize at the Chicago International Hay and Grain Show.

"Well, that is not so easily answered," was the reply, "because I have found that it is pretty risky to set down a list of rules to be followed absolutely, from year to year. A farmer must use his own judgment. I can see mistakes which I made in producing my crop of grain last year, although they were not serious ones.

"I raised my prize-winning wheat on land that was disced before it was summerfallowed. This started the weeds, especially the Russian thistle, a weed that has given us much annoyance for some years in our district. After I finished discing I started to plow the land, and I finished the whole field during the month of June. After the big rains in June I got on the land with my drag harrow to kill any weeds that had started and to conserve the moisture. In August and September I went over the land again with my duckfoot cultivator, ridging my land and killing a few more stray weeds.

"In the spring I could not get on to my land as early as I wished on account of the wet weather. On the 10th of May I went to work. I went over my land again with the duckfoot, following with the drill. I found that I could not penetrate the crust in some places with the duckfoot, so I put on the diggers and finished my field with these. I do not recommend the diggers in the spring, except in crusted ground such as mine was in spots. In most instances the duckfoot cultivator will be found quite satisfactory. Had I not been afraid of my land blowing I would have used the disc with the drag harrow attached behind, to create a good seed bed. I then would have followed this up as soon as possible with the drill. I use a double disc press drill.

"As my wheat was No. 1 registered seed, first generation Marquis, I was naturally particular about keeping my field very free from weeds. When it came to a head I went over the field carefully, pulling out all stray weeds and plants.

"When my grain was cut and stooked I selected enough heads for about 34 pounds of seed, which I intended to plant in 1923 as a hand-selected seed plot. Later, at the solicitation of my friends and wishing to co-operate with the Department of Agriculture at Edmonton in their efforts to boost western-grown seeds, I hurriedly gathered

together a sample from this wheat, and forwarded it to Chicago. Had I intended the sample for the International from the start, I could have selected heads with better color. Some of the kernels in my Chicago sample had been rained on, which bleached them somewhat, thus lowering the general standard of the lot."

Drawing much of his inspiration from his father, a pioneer horticulturist of the Raymond district, and a well-known figure at Alberta fairs some 10 years ago, the youthful prize-winner has made a pronounced success at raising seed on his dry farm south of the town of Raymond, 22 miles south of Lethbridge. Although the Raymond district is partially irrigated, Meldrum's farm is dry. He has demonstrated once and for all that dry land wheat is the best for seed purposes.

A New Wheat for Alberta

The policy in wheat breeding in the department of field husbandry at the University of Alberta, as laid down at the outset, is to develop wheats for the varied conditions of rainfall, temperature, altitude, etc., existing in the province of Alberta. Two definite types of wheat have been in mind, namely, a longer-strawed, more productive wheat than Marquis for the limited rainfall areas, and a more productive wheat consistent with earlier maturity than Ruby, for areas where early fall frosts are feared.

Most gratifying results have been secured from several of the very promising wheats developed. No announcements can be made at this time regarding our success in the breeding of a wheat superior to Ruby, although results have been more sanguine than we had anticipated.

The new wheat, shown in the accompanying cut, is the outcome of breeding work in producing a wheat superior to Marquis. This wheat (not yet named) is, as shown by an average of three years' test, five inches taller than Marquis and three days later in maturing. Its milling and baking qualities are the equal of Marquis, as based on tests conducted by two independent research laboratories in Winnipeg. For the same three years' trials in competition with Marquis and Red Fife it has outyielded both of these varieties by a little better than nine bushels per acre. This wheat has been tested out in the High River wheat-growing section with equally as good returns from the production standpoint as has been secured at Edmonton. It should be stated that this new wheat has matured under Edmonton conditions quite easily during each of the last five seasons.

If this wheat proves as well as it promises at the present time it will fulfill the purposes for which it was bred, namely, (1) of giving greater straw length than Marquis in the limited rainfall areas where Marquis has been so short in dry years as to be very difficult, if not impossible, to harvest; (2) of offsetting the inevitably decreasing yields on the older lands, due to decreasing soil fertility, and (3) of reducing the cost of production in wheat through an increased acre yield.

It should be pointed out that up to date our aim has been to carefully test this wheat at Edmonton and other points in the province, and not to multiply it for distribution. As a result

at the present time only a very limited amount of seed is available, and therefore we shall proceed to multiply from now on with a view to increasing it for general distribution.

Notwithstanding the fact that we have had and are receiving letters from all parts of Eastern and Western Canada for seed of this variety, we are not in a position to comply even in the smallest measure. A few Alberta growers who have been testing the wheat for a year or more will be continued, and will be supplied with a small quantity of seed this year, but outside of those it will be impossible to supply seed.—G. H. Cutler.

Stop Using a Truss

STUART'S PLAPAO-PADS are different from the truss, being mechanico-chemical applicators made self-adhesive purposely to hold the distended muscles securely in place. No straps, buckles or spring attached—cannot slip, so cannot chafe or press against the pubic bone. Thousands have successfully treated themselves at home without hindrance from work—most obstinate cases conquered.

Reduced Fac-Simile Gold Medal

Soft as velvet—easy to apply—Inexpensive. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix.

Process of recovery is natural, so afterwards no further use for trusses. We

prove it by sending Trial of Plapao for ten cents.

Write name on Coupon and send TODAY.

Plapao Co., 982 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

Name _____

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Return mail will bring Test Plapao.

Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

Gombault's Gaustic Balsam**Has Imitators But No Competitors.**

A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for Curb, Splint, Sweeny, Capped Hock, Strained Tendons, Founder, Wind Puffs, and all lameness from Spavin, Ringbone and other bony tumors. Cures all skin diseases or Parasites, Thrush, Diphtheria. Removes all Bunches from Horses or Cattle.

As a Human Remedy for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, etc. It is invaluable. Every bottle of Gaustic Balsam sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for using. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address—

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Toronto, Ont.

BISSELL Mulcher-Packer

Levels fields. Crushes clods. Cultivates crops. Revives from winter killing. Forms a mulch. Firms soil. Packs air-spaces. Brings moisture from sub-soil. Pulverizes small weeds. Makes the best seed bed.

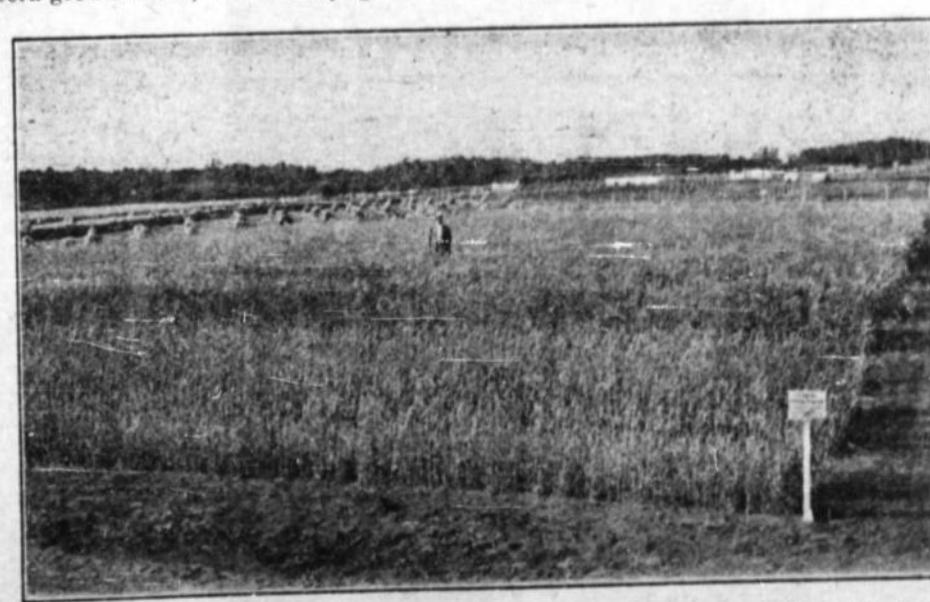
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Fire, Lightning, Rust and Storm Proof
EASILY APPLIED

Let us know the size of any roof you are thinking of covering and we will make you an interesting offer.

Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited
MANUFACTURERS
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The cereal breeding block at the University of Alberta where the new strain of wheat was isolated.

News from the Organizations

Reading matter for this page is supplied by the three provincial associations, and all reports and communications in regard thereto should be sent to H. Higginbotham, sec'y, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; A. J. McPhail, sec'y, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; or W. R. Wood, sec'y, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg, and not direct to The Guide office.

Saskatchewan

Organization Plans

There are still members of the association who are unaware of the change made last year with regard to the annual district meetings, and the reasons for the change.

For some years past it has been felt that the attendance at these meetings has been very unsatisfactory, mainly owing to the fact that delegates in very many instances had to travel long distances because of the great amount of territory covered by the districts.

When the new method of organization decided upon at the 1922 convention was put into effect, it was decided to discontinue holding the district meetings in the districts, and to hold them in future at the time of the annual convention. As a matter of fact, the holding of constituency conventions renders the district conventions less necessary and any business that needs to come before the districts can very well be done at the time of the annual convention.

One great advantage of the constituency conventions is that delegates have comparatively short distances to travel

to the point of meeting, and as a result of this the attendance at the summer and fall meetings was much larger, even though the territory represented was considerably smaller than at the former district meetings. There is no doubt that this will result in much more effective work being done.

The Hudson Bay Railway

"No stone will be left unturned to do everything possible to have the road completed." This, in brief, is the answer of Mr. McPhail to a letter of David Ross, secretary of the Last Mountain Valley local of the S.G.G.A.

Mr. Ross asked what had been done by the executive of the association towards securing concerted action by the governments of the three prairie provinces, and the organized farmers' movement, to bring all possible pressure to bear on the Dominion government in order to have the Hudson Bay Railway completed in time for the movement

TOBACCO BY PARCEL POST
Choice three-year-old natural leaf. Greatly enjoyed by pipe smokers, at 40c to 80c per pound. A two-pound package of samples will be sent postpaid to any address in Canada for \$1.00.
Co-operative Tobacco Exchange
Ruthven, Ont.

of a portion of the 1923 crop.

In the course of his reply, Mr. McPhail details the steps taken by the executive in this connection, stating that A. J. Campbell was invited to address the convention in order to give greater publicity to the matter, and this, in conjunction with a resolution, makes it a real issue.

Since the convention the Central secretary has sent a copy of the resolution to Premier King, Mr. Meighen and Mr. Forke, as well as to all the federal members for Saskatchewan. He also says he has reason to believe that the Canadian Council of Agriculture will take steps at its annual meeting at the end of the present month to have a delegation interview the Dominion government with a view of bringing every possible pressure to bear for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway at the earliest possible date.

New Locals

O. E. Madson, of Golden Prairie, in the district of Maple Creek, is doing good work under difficult circumstances. Writing on March 4, he says: "Satisfied and pleased I am to report two new locals in my territory. I am sending you \$8.00 for eight new members, total 18 enrolled, balance to pay soon."

The two locals mentioned are Kellarville and Cliftonville. At Mr. Madson's request suitable literature for the building up of a strong local has been forwarded to each of the two organizations.

S.G.G.A. Notes

A remittance of \$22, membership fees for 1923, together with an order for 50 membership cards, seems to indicate that Warnock G.G.A., at Turtleford, expects at least to equal last year's membership total. D. Duff, of Turtleford, is secretary.

In forwarding membership fees to the amount of \$32 for the year 1923, John McCloy, secretary of the Meskanaw G.G.A., Kinistino, Sask., says: "Our local is very much alive, and by our next meeting I expect to forward at least as much more." If the secretary's expectations are realized the Meskanaw local will surpass last year's membership, which was more than five times that of 1921. An order for one dozen song books indicates that the local meetings are to be made bright with song.

A payment of \$6.00 as membership fees by the Good Hope local of the S.G.G.A. brings the membership up to more than for the whole of last year. There are now 37 names on the list for 1923, and we hope to see even this number surpassed before the close of the year.

A. O. Johnson, of Model Farm, Sask., has been appointed secretary of the Gilbert local. The membership of the local for 1923 is already slightly higher than for the past two years, and with Mr. Johnson as secretary we are hoping for a still further advance.

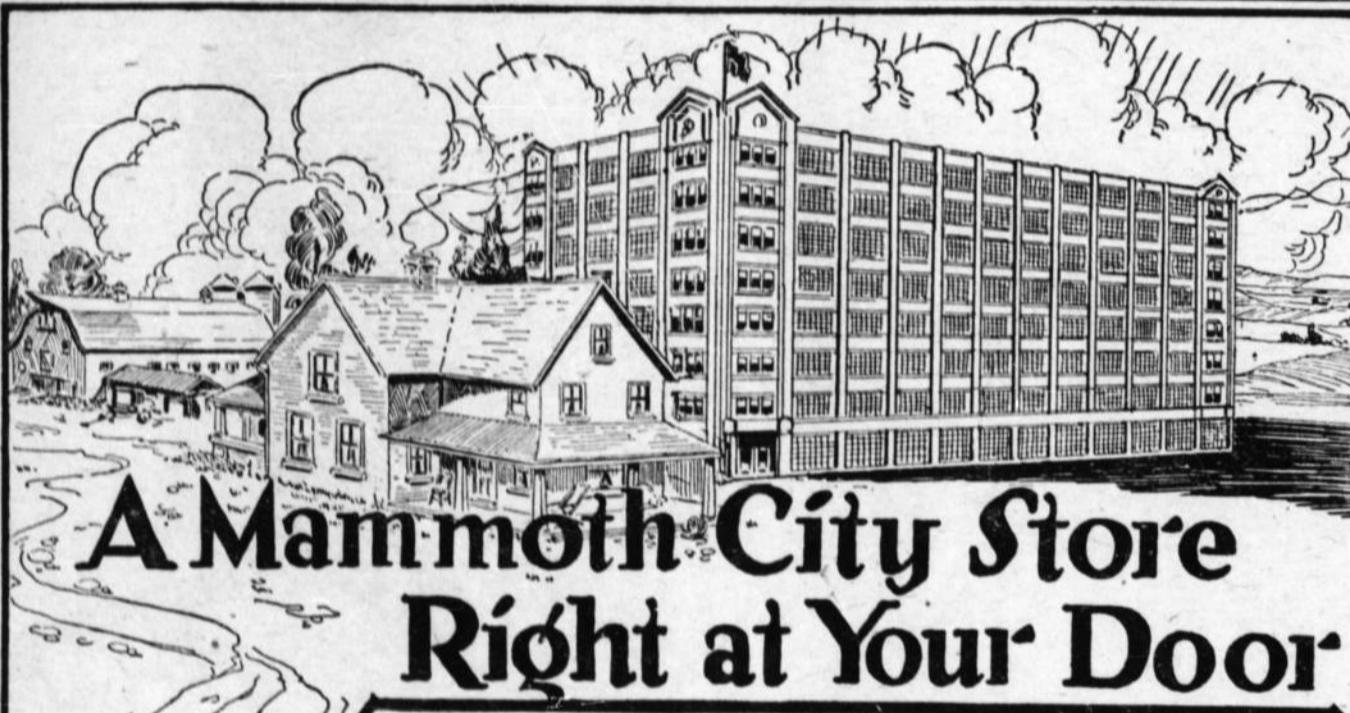
Hanley G.G.A. intends to stay on the map. The membership in 1921 was 29. In 1922 the figures were reversed, 92 members being recorded. That the secretary, W. Watts, does not intend the list to fall below last year is evident, as he has just sent in an order for 125 membership cards.

Alberta

New District Associations

Serviceberry District Political Association of the U.F.A. was organized lately by the Rockyford, Tudor, Bainbridge, Ardenode and Rosebud locals. The delegates elected as president, W. A. Hiatt, and as secretary, A. W. Millar.

An address by President Wood was a feature of the convention, which was largely attended. Mr. Wood congratulated the members upon the formation of the association. An organization should be built up, he said, by the primary producer and ultimate consumer, that would be powerful enough



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WITH Simpson's Catalogue in your home you have at hand a wonderful store, in which you may shop at leisure. It shows you endless varieties of the newest goods— It pictures advance styles for this coming season and offers you economies galore.

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Never have Simpson's issued so attractive a catalogue as this. Everything is truly pictured. Many color pages show the smart colorings decreed for Milady's Spring Wardrobe; also the newest styles in shoes, millinery and the many things you are accustomed to buy.

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We prepay all delivery charges.

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SEND FOR THIS CATALOGUE TO-DAY IT'S FREE

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WE PAY DELIVERY CHARGES TO ANY DESTINATION IN CANADA

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to control manufacture and trade, and bring about a more equitable margin between raw and manufactured products.

A district association was formed recently by the Rising Sun, Sifton Park, Allister, Wipona and Dina locals, south of Lloydminster. The association has no permanent meeting place, but will meet in turn at the regular meeting places of the various locals. R. D. Heath was elected president, and C. Chilton secretary.

New Locals

Faith local was recently organized in the Etzikom district with eleven paid-up members. R. J. Cooper was elected president, and W. G. Smith secretary.

R. O. German was the organizer in charge of the first meeting of the Buena Vista local, near Donald. W. E. Lee and L. F. Williams are the officers.

Willow Bank local was recently formed in the Westlock district, A. R. Brown assisting in the organization. A. Elliott was elected president, and C. H. Daly secretary.

Freida local was organized lately by Ernest J. Clarke. This local is in the Veteran district, and has fourteen members on the roll to begin with. The officers chosen were Fred Crane and Hugh Magill.

Wyoming is the name of a newly-organized local in the Sedgewick district. Merna local sent a representative, Carl P. Colvin, to assist in organizing.

Hillside local was organized lately in the Millet district. The members were formerly connected with the local at Millet, but felt that the organization would be furthered by the formation of a local to serve especially its own immediate district. H. G. Young is president and N. M. Howes secretary. This local has already begun a series of entertainments with a successful card party, and are conducting a membership campaign.

An Attractive Program

A program has recently been arranged for the Red Deer local for the next few months. For March, it was decided to have an agricultural short course, and lectures will be given on hog raising, seed grain judging, corn growing, marketing, veterinary, farm machinery and rope splicing (by J. McGregor Smith). This course will also include a lecture, with lantern slides, by Mr. Reed of the Experimental Farm. The April meeting will discuss dairy matters, including report of the delegate to the dairymen's convention, and lecture on dairying by E. Bjorkeland. In May F. W. Galbraith will give a talk on co-operative marketing. In June the meeting will take the form of a picnic at the Lacombe Experimental Farm.

U.F.A. Notes

A. F. Aitken, director for Battle River accompanied by C. East, of Vermilion, addressed a series of meetings in the Vermilion, Wainwright and Alexandra constituencies. Mr. East also spoke, dealing with the banking system. Almost all the locals visited reported to Mr. Aitken that prospects are good for increase in membership this year.

A most enjoyable entertainment and basket social was given recently by the Duhamel local. The entertainment committee succeeded in presenting a program, consisting of musical numbers and pantomimes, of a very high order. The auctioneering of the baskets by P. McGovern contributed much to the pleasure of the evening. G. E. Roose, director for Victoria, was present, and gave an address, dealing with the wheat marketing problem, and the economic situation of the world today. The treasury of the local was enriched by over seventy dollars as a result of the social.

Copies of a bulletin giving details of the necessary procedure for the incorporation of a co-operative association may be obtained from the Central office on payment of fifty cents each.

Lindale local report well attended and interesting meetings so far during 1923, and an increase of six members over last year. The secretary writes that there has never been a crop failure in this district, and that the farmers expect to seed a larger acreage this year than ever before.

PLAYER'S NAVY CUT CIGARETTES



"Greatest Value in the World"

Package of 10 -	20¢
" 20 -	35¢
Enamel Tin "	50 - 90¢
" " "	100 - \$1.75

Manitoba

Resolution from Little Souris U.F.M.

The following resolution was passed at a recent meeting of the Little Souris U.F.M. local:

"Whereas, the present financial stress in our province is handicapping the government in meeting the requirements of the budget, and while we realize and appreciate the great benefits derived from the Extension Service of the Agricultural College,

"Be it resolved that we, the members of the Little Souris local of the United Farmers of Manitoba, suggest that the Extension Service of the Agricultural College be discontinued until such time as our finances will warrant carrying it on."

A Public-Spirited U.F.M. Local

The Neepawa District has many keenly active and effective locals and none more so than the one which meets in Arden. At their meeting on Saturday, they voted \$15 for four prizes to the local bonspiel and \$10 to the local boys' and girls' club, to be apportioned by the committee in charge. A resolution favoring completion of the Hudson Bay Railway was passed and directed to be forwarded to Robert Milne, the member of the House of Commons for the Neepawa constituency.

The generous donations here made are the kind of thing that can be done by a local that has built up its reserve fund by effective co-operative purchasing

over a period of years. A few weeks ago the same local set apart \$50 as its contribution to the provincial temperance campaign. Well done, Arden!

Drive Celebration at Buttrum

A successful membership drive in Buttrum U.F.M. and U.F.W.M. was brought to a close by the oyster supper of February 5. Tomato soup was also served. Cakes, pies, etc., were provided in abundance by the lady members. Supper, which was served from six to eight, was followed by a splendid concert put on by the captains of the membership contest. Only members took part in this. Both concert and supper were well attended in spite of quite cold weather.

One hundred and eighteen members were enrolled, 45 of these being new members. Much credit is due both captains for the splendid efforts put forth to obtain these.

We find that it is a good idea to have the membership drive over early in the year in order that a full year's work may be carried on at home and that Central may have the use of their dues to carry on their business.

A Stirring U.F.M. Local

Salem mixed local has passed a very profitable winter, meeting every second Tuesday of the month, and interspersing social events with educational studies. A box social held on the ninth of the month brought in \$64.35 to their treasury. It was proceeded by an amusing sketch staged by three of the members

Following the sale of the boxes the Wingham orchestra struck up lively strains and the remainder of the evening was spent in dancing.

It is gratifying to see the interest of the young people in the local. Two young men were sent as delegates to the annual convention and on their return presented excellent reports. In the near future the local will engage in a rummage sale. The members are now busy adding to their numbers. Instead of a drive they have adopted the plan of each member securing two others, and the plan shows every indication of working well.

A Reminder for Macdonald District

The delegates from the U.F.M. district of Macdonald who attended the annual convention will remember the announcement made at that time and which reads as follows: "The board of directors for the district of Macdonald herein wish to announce that they will give a prize of ten dollars for the best report of this convention."

"The report will be judged for material, composition, grammar and general appearance.

"All reports submitted for competition must first be presented to the home local by which they will be forwarded to the district secretary, Thos. Wood, Elm Creek. Judging will be done by disinterested parties."

It is requested that all entering the competition will submit their reports without delay.

Achievements of the Farm Bloc

Continued from Page 8

revived credit, so steadied the markets, so enabled the farmers to market their products in an orderly way, that within a few months the chaos and panic of 1921 resolved itself into something like normalcy. The cotton planters who had seen cotton drop from two hundred dollars a bale to fifty dollars a bale were encouraged to hold their products for better prices and to plant a new crop. The wholesale slaughtering of cattle was checked and the livestock market restored to something like a stable condition. Wheat remained sluggish because the European market was largely cut off, but the grain growers were saved from liquidation. In the state of North Dakota, for example, the corporation came to the relief of six-hundred banks by re-discounting the notes of twenty-six thousand farmers. The sugar beet industry which had been in a state of collapse sprang to its feet and the growers of burley tobacco, who had been facing absolute ruin, found themselves started on the road to profitable business. In reading the report of the War Finance Corporation for the eleven months ending November 30, 1922, one is struck by their generous yet prudent management. Loans were made where required for the relief of agriculture but the money itself was not advanced till needed. A very considerable portion of the money advanced was repaid within a very short time. The corporation pulled agriculture out of the slough of despond without loss to the government. Indeed, the government will make money on its transactions.

The Government Loans

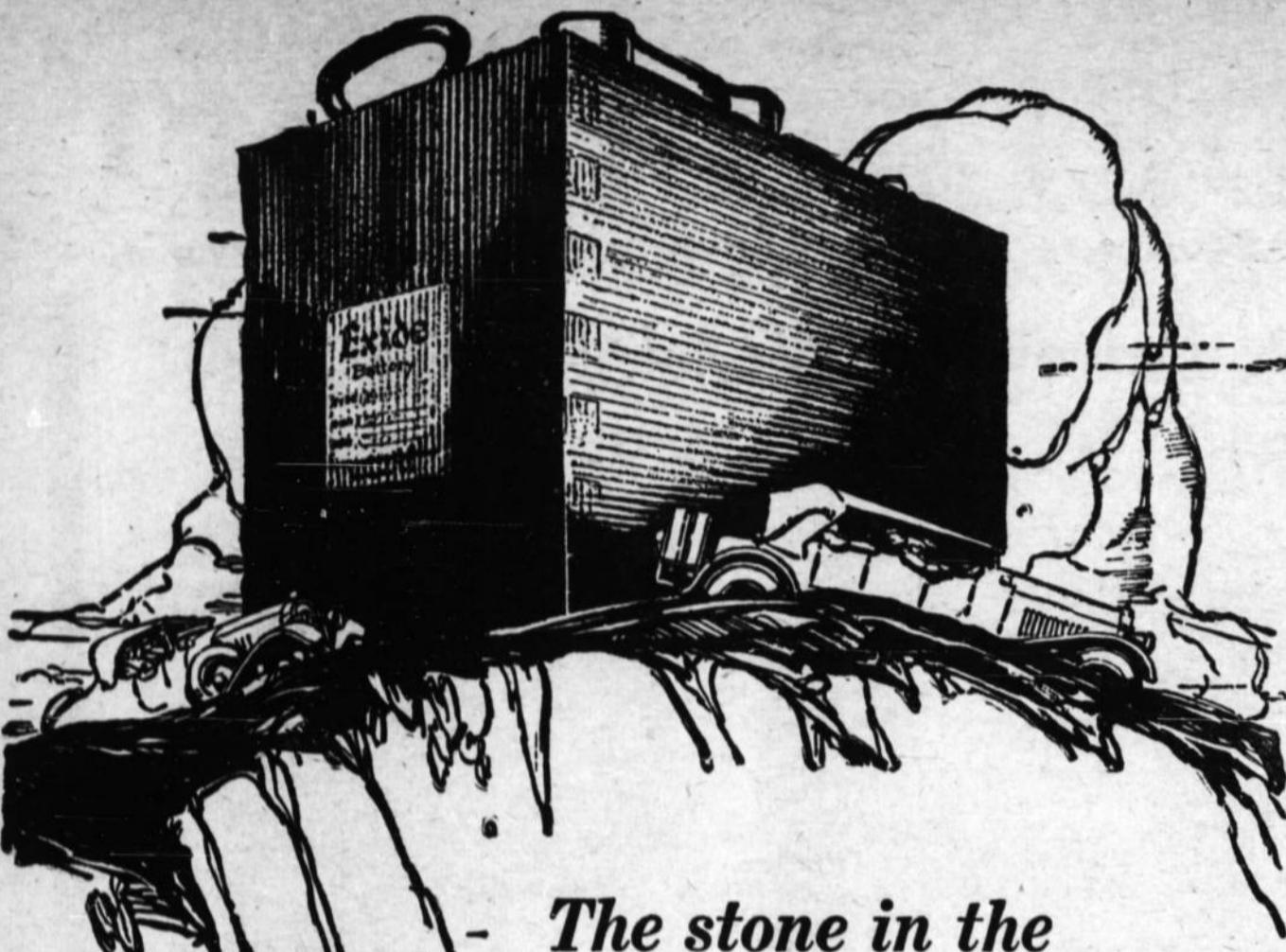
Up to November 30, 1922, the corporation approved advances totalling \$433,447,000 in 37 States—\$182,859,000 to 4,400 banking institutions, \$77,761,000 to 113 livestock loan companies, and \$172,827,000 to 32 co-operative marketing associations. The livestock loans in the west amounted to \$90,001,000; on cotton, \$81,848,000; on grain in the west and the north-west, \$36,790,000; on peanuts in Virginia, \$2,045,000; on tobacco in Kentucky, Indiana, and Ohio, \$40,000,000; on rice \$10,250,000; on sugar beets, \$11,438,000; and for general agricultural purposes, \$159,180,000. Of the amounts authorized and approved \$265,598,000 had been actually advanced by November 30, 1922—\$168,258,000 to banking institutions, \$73,452,000 to livestock companies, and \$28,888,000 to co-operative marketing associations. Repayments received by the corporation to November 30, 1922, on account of these loans, totalled \$109,938,000, of which \$71,243,000 was repaid by the banks, \$24,129,000 by livestock companies and \$14,566,000 by co-operative marketing associations, leaving a balance outstanding of \$155,660,000. Of this balance \$97,016,000 is due from the banks, \$49,323,000 from livestock loan companies, and \$9,321,000 from the co-operative marketing associations.

Financing Exports

In addition to these loans the War Finance Corporation authorized advances amounting to \$53,374,000 for the purpose of financing exports. Thirty-eight million three hundred and seventy-nine thousand dollars of this went to the banks, \$9,733,000 to exporters, and \$5,262,000 to co-operative marketing associations. On November 30, 1922, \$38,654,000 had been actually advanced—\$28,469,000 to the banks, \$7,547,000 to exporters and \$2,638,000 to co-operative marketing associations. Repayments received by the corporation to November 30, 1922, from the export loans totalled \$36,594,000. All of the export advances made by the corporation to co-operative marketing associations have been repaid in full.

Rural Credits System

The War Finance Corporation was a temporary expedient, but its work will be carried on by the new and permanent instrumentalities created by the Rural Credits Act. These are first credit associations to be formed by farmers and cattle growers to finance agricultural activities. They are declared to



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be fiscal agents of the government and will be practically free from taxation. Then, there are the personal farm credits departments of the twelve regional land banks which practically constitute a new government banking system designed to extend credit on a generous scale to the farmer, the cattle grower and their co-operative associations.

This new banking system starts with a cash capital of sixty million dollars to be furnished by the government which may be increased to one hundred and twenty million. The banks will perform many of the functions which have been performed by the War Finance Corporation. They will lend money to the livestock loan companies, and the cattle growers associations upon the security of livestock or paper given for livestock purposes. They will lend money to the farmers' co-operative associations upon bills of lading, and shipping documents. They will finance the export of agricultural products and they will rediscount for the local banks paper given for an agricultural purpose having maturities of not less than nine months or more than three years. Against their discounts and rediscounts these banks will issue and sell to the public tax-free debentures to the amount of six hundred million dollars and this may be increased to one billion two hundred million dollars. With reasonable care in the extension of credits the banks should be able to retire debentures from time to time from their collections and have a revolving fund of at least six hundred million dollars available for rural credits.

Banking to Meet Farmer Needs

All this is quite apart from the business of the land banks which is to lend money to the farmer on first-mortgage security. The credits sought to be provided by the new legislation are personal credits. The aim is to give the farmer the same banking accommodations as the Federal Reserve Bank System extends to the merchant and the manufacturer. The merchant having a stock of goods to pay for or the manufacturer having a lot of raw material to work up into the finished product, goes to his bank and borrows money for sixty or ninety days—the period of his "turn-over." The farmer will now have a bank which will discount his personal note for the period of his "turn-over" which is often a year, and in the case of the cattle grower two or three years.

Finally, the new law gives the farmer access to the Federal Reserve Bank. Ordinarily that bank only rediscounts thirty, sixty, or ninety-day paper, but from now on paper given for agricultural purposes will be eligible for rediscount if it has not a longer maturity than nine months.

It may be objected that the farmer needs cash more than credit and that he would rather find a market for his products than be helped to carry them over. Both the Senate and House committees on agriculture unanimously reported favorably a number of bills to establish credits in Europe for the purchase of American farm products, to embark the government upon the business of buying and selling farm products, and to stabilize the price of wheat. These measures were supported by many members of the bloc, but the bloc as an organization did not attempt to pass them through Congress. The American farmer is suffering badly from the administration's policy of isolation which has been called "the invisible tax-collector" that takes half of what he produces from the farmer husking his corn, or threshing his wheat. To have reversed that policy would have been utterly beyond the power of the bloc and perhaps wisely they refrained from making the attempt.

On the whole, therefore, the farm bloc accomplished a great deal for the farmer during the past two years, though perhaps more might have been accomplished, and though it may not always have been headed in the right direction. Practically all of its members have been returned to the new Congress with many recruits. In that Congress the bloc will no doubt have a more ambitious program and will be in a more commanding position.

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The Complete Electric Light and Power Plant for Farms-

Delco-Light Model 608 for \$440 is a Profitable Investment

Bright, safe, clean electric light in the house, barn, dairy, outbuildings—wherever light is required.

Power to pump water for household needs, for watering the stock, for use in the dairy and other purposes; power to operate the churn, separator, washing machine, iron, grinder, pulper, and other labor-saving equipment speedily and efficiently.

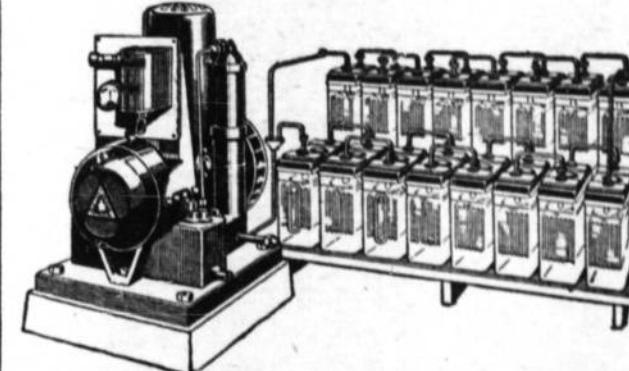
Should your requirements call for more power, you will find, among the 25 Delco-Light styles and sizes, one which will

most economically meet your need. Delco-Light has over 180,000 satisfied users. Hundreds of testimonials show where it quickly pays for itself in more and better work quickly done with less labor—giving the safety and big convenience of electric light free.

Delco-Light operates economically on kerosene, needs little attention all through the year. At the reduced prices, it offers still greater value. Write the nearest distributor or us for literature proving in actual cases the immense money-saving possibilities of Delco-Light.

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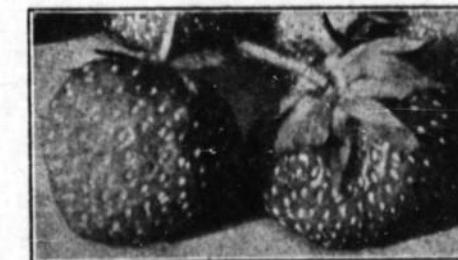
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GROW YOUR OWN FRUIT

Wouldn't you like to be able to go out in your own garden and pick your own strawberries, raspberries and plums? It can be done. For years these fruits have been successfully grown in many parts of the prairies. Each year hundreds of western farmers are finding that they can grow their own fruit.



STRAWBERRIES

PROGRESSIVE EVERBEARING—Best for the West. Ripens early. While it will not give as much fruit in the same length of time as the standard July-bearing variety described below, it begins bearing early and keeps bearing till freeze-up. For a sure crop it has no equal. Sale Price—25 plants, \$1.65, postpaid; 50 plants, \$2.70; 100 plants, \$4.75. Not more than 200 plants to one person.

SENATOR DUNLAP—An excellent July-bearing strawberry for Western Canada. Along with Everbearing (described above) makes an all-round combination. Stands up well in dry seasons. Sale Price—25 plants, \$1.15, postpaid; 50 plants, \$1.95; 100 plants, \$3.55; 200 plants, \$6.50. Not more than 200 plants to one person.

DR. BURRELL STRAWBERRY (July Bearing)—Toroughly tested, hardy and a heavy yielder. Produces fruit equal to any on the market. Sale Price—25 plants, \$1.15, postpaid; 50 plants, \$1.95; 100 plants, \$3.55; 200 plants, \$6.50. No orders accepted for more than 200 plants to any one person.

PLUMS

The varieties listed below are very hardy and the fruit compares favorably with plums grown in Eastern Canada or the States. Plum trees are not self-fertilizing and so must be planted in pairs. The Opata and Sapa varieties cross.

OPATA PLUM—A dark, purplish fruit with small pit and firm, sweet, greenish flesh. Ripens early in August. Sale Price—75 cents each. Not more than three trees to one person.

SAPA PLUM—Companion to the Opata. Fruit has dark red flesh, a small pit, is of fine eating quality and a good preserver. Ripens a week to ten days later than Opata. Sale Price—75 cents each. Not more than three trees to one person.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

LUSCIOUS STRAWBERRIES — HEAVY BEARING RASPBERRIES AND PLUMS

WHY THIS EXCEPTIONAL OFFER?

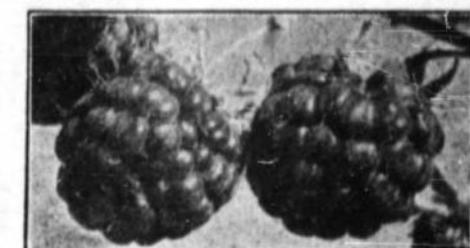
These fruits offered you here are exceptional, not only because they are the best varieties you could possibly get—not only because they are, in some instances, the only supplies available—but because they are listed at a price lower than ordinary. In making this exceptional offer The Guide has two objects:

1. To encourage fruit growing on the prairies.
2. To increase the circle of Guide readers.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Every farmer who sends in his own new or renewal subscription, or sends in the subscription of a friend or neighbor, can profit to the extent of purchasing these exceptional varieties of fruits at the prices stated. Only those orders accompanied by a subscription will be accepted.

You can purchase \$3.00 worth of fruit by sending one Guide subscription for one year at \$1.00, three years at \$2.00, or five years at \$3.00. You can purchase from \$3.00 to \$6.00 worth of fruit by sending in \$2.00 in Guide subscriptions. A fruit order of more than \$6.00 must be accompanied by \$3.00 in Guide subscriptions.



RASPBERRIES

are about the hardiest fruit grown on the prairies. Fruit comes abundantly the first year after planting. Twenty-five plants in full bearing should provide for the average family.

LATHAM RASPBERRY—One of the best varieties of northern raspberries. Has extremely large fruit of excellent quality. Ripens in August and has a long bearing

season. Sale Price—12 canes, \$1.25, postpaid; 25 canes, \$2.25; 50 canes, \$3.90. Not more than 50 canes to one person.

MILLER RASPBERRY—Grown for 12 or 15 years in Manitoba. Extremely hardy and prolific in yield. The berry is of fine quality, firm and good size. An early ripener, and if grown together with the Latham raspberry extends the season for gathering fruit from the farm garden. Sale Price—12 canes, \$1.00, postpaid; 25 canes, \$1.75; 50 canes, \$3.15. Orders accepted for more than 50 canes from one person.

WE CANNOT ACCEPT ORDERS FOR LESS THAN 25 STRAWBERRY PLANTS OR 12 RASPBERRY CANES

NOTE—Postpaid prices are given on strawberries and raspberries. Plum orders will be sent express collect, so please give your nearest express office when ordering.

The Guide wishes to distribute this choice fruit as widely as the supply will permit. Therefore the amount purchasable by each person is limited, and no order totalling more than \$15 can be accepted from any one person.

Some of the varieties listed are limited in quantity. Orders will be booked as received. We suggest you place yours now and give second and third choices if possible. You will be notified when to expect shipment, and full instructions for planting, care and handling of the fruit will be sent you.

WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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Next time you order baking powder say "Blue Ribbon." Then give it the baking day test. You need have no fear of the result.

Try it.

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The Dude Wrangler

By Caroline Lockhart

(Continued from last week)

Synopsis of Preceding Instalments

Wallace Macpherson, an attractive young loafer supported by his wealthy Aunt Mary, becomes interested in Helene Spenceley, a ranch-bred girl at an exclusive Florida hotel, but she openly snubs him. Stung by her scorn, he determines to go West and make good by his own effort. He breaks with his aunt and goes out to homestead, taking up land in the centre of a large ranch. A bad man has been hired by Canby, the rancher, to keep homesteaders off this quarter, but by a mixture of nerve and ignorance, Wallie disposes of him satisfactorily. Canby then visits Wallie with the intention of completing the job in which his agent failed, but is unarmed by Wallie's affability and his helplessness in coping with the situations which beset the green homesteader. Wallie innocently asks Canby for advice. The rancher promises to assist in the purchase of a cow and a team of work horses if Wallie will attend a sale described in this chapter.

CHAPTER IX

Cutting His Eyeteeth

A WIDELY advertised stock sale was an event in the country for the twofold reason that it furnished the opportunity for neighbors with fifty and more miles between them to exchange personal news and experiences and also to purchase blooded animals for considerably less than they could have been imported.

This was particularly true of the Canby sale, where the "culls," both in horses and cattle, were better than the best animals of the majority of the small stockmen and ranchers. In consequence, these sales were largely attended by the natives, who drank Canby's coffee and ate his doughnuts while calling him names which are commonly deleted by the censor.

It was the custom also for such persons as had a few head of horses or cattle to dispose of, but not enough for a sale of their own, to bring them to be auctioned off with Canby's. So it had come to pass that the stock sale at Canby's ranch was second only in importance to the county fair to which all the countryside looked forward.

Therefore Wallie, whose notion of a stock sale was of the vaguest, was much surprised when after riding in the direction his visitor had indicated and spending hours hunting for gates in wire fences, had come upon an assembly of a size he would not have believed possible in that sparsely populated district.

Unless they denoted in the rocks, the question as to where they lived might have puzzled a person more familiar with this western phenomenon than Wallie.

There were Ford cars which might have been duplicates of Henry's first model—with trailers containing the overflow of children—together with the larger cars of the more prosperous or more extravagant, as happened. Top buggies were in evidence, relics of the Victorian period, shipped out from Iowa and Nebraska—serviceable vehicles that had done duty when their owners were "keeping company." Lumber wagons were plentiful, with straw and quilts in the bottom to serve as shock-absorbers, while saddle horses were tied to every hitching post and cottonwood.

When Wallie arrived in his riding boots and breeches he immediately shared attention with a large, venerable-looking Durham that was being auctioned. The Durham, however, returned the stare of the crowd with blase eyes which said that he had seen all of life he wanted to and did not care what further happened, while Wallie felt distinctly uncomfortable at the attention he attracted, and wished he might find Canby.

As he stood speculating as to whether the folds of skin around the Durham's neck might be an indication of his age—a year for a fold, after the manner of snake-rattles—his attention was diverted to a group that was interested in the efforts of one of its members to pry a horse's mouth open.

It seemed to Wallie an excellent opportunity to learn something which might be of future use to him, so he joined it.

A man who looked capable of selling a runaway horse to his grandmother was saying emphatically:

"Eight, next spring, I tell you. We

raised her a pet on the ranch, so I ought to know what I'm talkin' about."

The person who had managed to separate the horse's jaws laughed uproariously:

"If she ever sees sixteen again—"

"She ain't over eight, and I'll take my oath on it," interrupted the owner, with a fine show of indignation.

"If I could believe you, I'd buy her."

A piping voice from the group interjected itself into the conversation. It came from under the limp brim of a hat that dropped to the speaker's shoulder's.

"Why, I knowed that harse when I first come to the country. She was runnin' with her mother over in the Bighorn's and Bear George at Tensleep owned her. Some said that Frank McMinnigle's runnin' harse, 'Left Hand,' was her father, and others said she was jest a ketch colt, but I dunno. Her mother was a sorrel with a star in her forehead and the Two-pole-punkin' brand on her left shoulder. If I ain't mistaken, she had one white hind stockin' and they was a wire cut above her hock that was kind of a blemish. She got a ring bone and they had to kill her, but Bear George sold the colt, this mare here, to a feller at Kaysee over on Powder River and he won quite considerable money on her. It was about thirteen year ago that I last seen her, but I knowed her the minute I laid eyes on her. She et musty hay one winter and got the tizic, but you never would know it unless you run her. One of her stifle j'ints—"

The mare's owner interrupted at this juncture:

"You jest turn your mouth on, don't you, Tex, and go off and leave it?"

"I happened to know a little somethin' about this harse," apologetically began "Tex," whose other name was McGonnigle, "so I thought—"

"So you thought you'd butt in and queer the sale of it. I suppose you'd suffer somethin' horrible if there was a horse-deal on and you had to keep your mouth shut?"

Mr. McGonnigle snorted astide—he had no such idea!—gave the horse's history, and Wallie was much interested in the wrangle, but he thought he caught a glimpse of Canby through one of the doorways of a stable so he hurried across the yard and found him in conversation with Boise Bill, who was grooming a work-horse which quite evidently was to be auctioned.

Boise Bill grinned when he saw Wallie and nodded. Canby stepped out and greeted Wallie with some affability.

"I've been watching for you. Have you bid on anything?"

"Not yet. But I saw a fine-looking cow that I mean to buy if she is all she ought to be," Wallie replied with a touch of importance. "It seems to me that a good cow will help out wonderfully. I am very fond of milk and it will be useful in cooking. With a cow and a hen or two—"

Canby and Wallie crossed the yard to where a mild-eyed Jersey was being dressed in a halter preparatory to being led forward and put up at auction.

"Will you be good enough to permit me to examine this animal?" Wallie asked of her caretaker.

"Shore," he replied, heartily, though he looked puzzled.

Wallie drew off his riding gloves and stepped up briskly in a professional manner and pried open the mouth of the protesting cow.

He exclaimed as he let go abruptly:

"Why—she's old! I don't want her. She hasn't a single tooth left in her upper jaw. It's a fortunate thing I looked at her."

A small boy roosting on the corral snickered. The cow's guardian smiled broadly and openly and deliberately winked at Canby.

Offended, Wallie demanded:

"Am I in error as to her age?"

"Well—if a cow ever had a set of teeth in her upper jaw she'd be in a side-show. They don't have 'em. This cow is only three—a young animal

"That's true," Canby assented.
"I declare! It seems very curious," Wallie exclaimed, astounded. He added, With all his importance punctured:
"I fear I have much to learn."
"This is a good place to learn it," observed the cow's valet.

Wallie bought the Jersey at private sale, and needless to say, paid its full value.

"She'll be fresh in January," the man said to him.

Wallie looked bewildered, so the other explained further:

"She'll have a calf." He said it in such a confidential manner that Wallie thought it was a secret and lowered his voice to answer:

"I'm glad of it." He had a notion that he had gotten the best of Canby and wished that Miss Spenceley and The Colonial folk knew he had made a shrewd bargain and gotten a herd started.

To Canby, who accompanied him on his tour of inspection, he said eagerly:

"Where I wish your assistance is in the selection of my work-horses. What would you advise? Have you a pair in mind, Mr. Canby?" Canby reflected.

"That was a good horse Boise Bill was currying," he suggested.

"Yes, I noticed him. Is there another like him?"

"I believe he is one of a team."

Canby was correct in his surmise. The pair were well matched and, impressed by their looks and strength, Wallie was delighted and determined to have them if possible.

"Fourteen hundred is a good weight for your purpose—above that they are apt to be clumsy," said Canby.

Wallie agreed enthusiastically.

"My own idea exactly. You see, I'll have to use them for driving as well as working, until I can afford a motor."

The gathering was composed mostly of good, honest folk but plain ones. They did, however, seem to know exactly what they were buying and why they wanted it, and Wallie was fearful that a pair of such exceptional horses would be run up to a figure beyond his resources. He wished they would bring them out and end the suspense which was momentarily growing greater as he thought of losing them.

Boise Bill drove the pair from the stable, finally, just as a powerful machine arrived and took a place in the outer circle. New arrivals had no personal note for Wallie, who was as nervous as a young opera singer.

As Boise Bill walked behind the team slapping them with a rope-end to drive them forward, it occurred to Wallie that it would have been much simpler to have led them, but as every one had his own way of doing things in this country he gave no further thought to the matter.

If he had not been so anxious and intent upon what was about to happen, he might also have observed an interchange of knowing looks among the gentlemen whose clothes were secured mostly with shingle-nails and baling-wire.

The team looked all the auctioneer declared them to be as they stood head to head — young, strong, perfectly matched—and he defied all Wyoming to find a blemish on them.

The gentlemen in patched overalls seemed willing to take his word for it, since no one stepped forward to examine the team, and they listened with such attention while he extolled their virtues that it sickened Wallie, who already felt the thrill of ownership as he looked at them.

"The greatest pullers in the State"; the auctioneer made a point of it, repeating it several times for emphasis.

Wallie scanned the faces of the crowd to see if he could detect any special interest that would denote a rival bidder, and he wished the auctioneer would stop harping on their good qualities. It surprised him a little that he saw none of his own eagerness reflected in the varied expressions, also it relieved him somewhat. If he had had an unlimited bank account it would have been different, but he realized that any determined opponent could outbid him, so he found himself in a perspiration as he waited.

"How high do you think I should go?" he asked of his friend and advisor.

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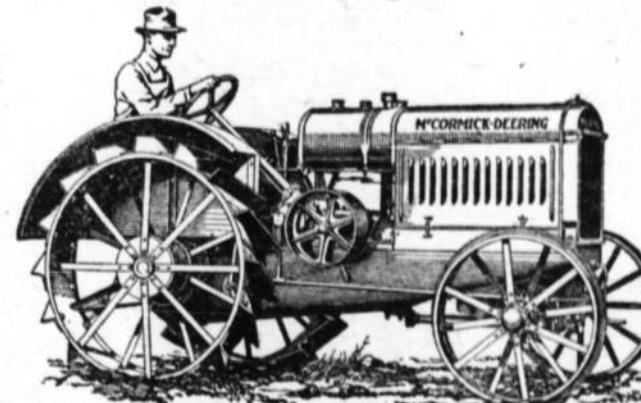
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I have contracted to sell a large quantity of spring muskrats, and if you want to get in on a good deal, ship every one you get to me at once. Wolf and Weasel are still in excellent demand. All other furs are selling well.

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Don't let your hides rot this spring. Ship them quick while the prices are good. If you need MARNES LEATHER, LACE LEATHER, RAWHIDE or ROBES, ship your hide to me and let me have it tanned for you. Workmanship and satisfaction guaranteed.

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The Guide is distributing samples of these choice strains of wheat described above. They are the best varieties to be had anywhere. Anyone, whether a subscriber or not, who sends in his own or anyone else's subscription to The Guide can obtain, free, 15 pounds of any one variety he chooses. The subscription may be for one year at \$1.00, or three years at \$2.00 (you save \$1.00), or five years at \$3.00 (you save \$2.00). It can be new or renewal. If you're already paid ahead, the time paid for will be added on from the time your present term expires.

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PIANOS—Steinway, Gerhard Heintzman, Nordheimer, Williams, Haines, Bell, Sherrill, Manning, Karn, Morris, Doherty, Leasage and Canada.
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"That depends on how badly you want them."

"They suit me exactly."

"Horses of that class are selling around \$500, but you might venture a little more, since you like them."

"That's just about what I am able to pay. My goodness, but I hope I'm not outbid! You wouldn't believe how nervous I am. It's such a new experience that I am really agitated."

The statement was unnecessary, since Canby could see Wallie's knees trembling in his riding breeches.

"How much am I offered for this pair of magnificent young horses?" asked the auctioneer, ingratiatingly.

Wallie, who had not such a case of stage-fright since he first sang in public "Oh, that we two were Maying," bid instantly:

"Two hundred dollars!" His voice sounded like the squeak in a telephone receiver.

The auctioneer cupped his hand behind his ear and leaned forward:

"What?"

The incredulity in his tone prompted Wallie to raise the bid to two hundred and twenty-five when he repeated it.

The auctioneer struck his forehead with his clenched fist and staggered back dramatically, demanding:

"Am I insulted?"

"That ain't possible," croaked a voice among the spectators.

"Two hundred and fifty!" The bid came from a ministerial-looking person who was known as a kind of veterinary occasionally employed by Canby.

"Three hundred!" Wallie challenged him.

"That's more like it, but still an insult to these noble brutes I'm selling. Who says three and a quarter?"

"And a quarter!" came from the veterinary.

"And a quarter—and a quarter—gentlemen, what ails you?" He looked at the "bone and sinew of the nation," who prodded each other.

"Three hundred and fifty," Wallie responded.

"Three-fifty! Boost her faster, gentlemen! Boost her right along! Am I offered four hundred?"

"Four hundred!" The bid was the veterinary's.

Wallie quavered:

"Four hundred and fifty!"

"Five hundred!" his opponent came back at him.

Wallie hesitated.

"Think of it! Going for five hundred!"

The auctioneer looked at Wallie, who could not have been paler in his coffin.

"Five twenty-five!"

"Good! Now, sir," to the veterinary.

"Five-fifty!"

He turned to Wallie:

"Am I done, gentlemen?"

Wallie stared at him, his throat too dry to answer.

"Must I give away the best pullin' team in the State for a puny, piddlin' five hundred and fifty dollars?" he pleaded.

"Six hundred!" Wallie cried in desperation.

With that bid Canby raised his hat and ran his fingers through his hair casually and the veterinary stopped bidding.

"Done!" cried the auctioneer, "Sold to Mr.—the name, please—ah, Macpherson, for six hundred dollars—A bargain!"

Between relief and joy Wallie was speechless, while Canby congratulated him and the crowd bestowed upon him glances of either derision or commiseration, according to the nature of the individual.

While he stood trying to realize his good fortune and that he was the owner of as good a pair of work-horses as ever looked through a halter, a figure that made his heart jump came swiftly forward, and with her hands in the pockets of her long motor coat, stopped in front of his team and scrutinized them closely.

Helene Spenceley looked from one of the horses to the other. She saw the dilated pupils, the abnormally full forehead, the few coarse hairs growing just above the eyelid, and they told her what she had suspected.

"I am sorry I did not know it was you who was bidding on these horses," she said, turning to Wallie.

"Did you want them, Miss Spenceley? I am sorry—"

"Want them? You couldn't give them to me. They are locoed!"

"Locoed!" He could only stare at her, hoping never again to feel such dismay as filled him at that moment.

He had only the vaguest notion as to what "locoed" meant, but it was very clear that it was something highly undesirable. And he had been cheated by Canby, who had known of it and advised him to buy them! Such duplicity was without his experience, and sickened him nearly as much as the thought of the \$600 he had invested in horses so radically wrong that Helene Spenceley would not take them as a gift.

The single thought which came to solace him as he stood humiliated and panic-stricken was that she resented the dishonest trick that had been played upon him.

Canby came forward to greet her, with his hand out. She ignored it and said indignant:

"I should have spoiled this sale for you, Mr. Canby, if I had seen who was bidding on these locoed horses."

Though Canby flushed, he shrugged a shoulder and replied callously:

"We all had to get our eyeteeth cut when we came to the country."

(Continued next week)

The Horseless Farm

Continued from Page 7

element is the make of tractor; not that I have the only make with which a man can be successful, but there are some makes I would hesitate to trust myself to."

Everyone knows the argument about the contracting market for oats, one of the western farmers' principal crops, as the numbers of horses decrease. I asked Mr. Wilson how he would meet that objection to tractor farming practiced on a large scale.

"I'll answer that too," he stated. "I am within driving distance of the stock yards, and if I ever feel the want of a market for coarse grains, I think that I could more profitably keep my man over winter and let him stuff it into cattle which would be making profitable gains than into horses which were just being maintained."

Crop Rotation

The fields on this farm are divided roughly into three equal areas which are rotated in order—summerfallow, wheat and barley. According to Red River Valley practice, the barley all goes in on land which has been plowed the previous fall. That gives 300 acres of crop to harvest and thresh in the fall and 150 acres to plow before freeze-up. A concentration of horse-power proves very valuable. The peak load of power requirements on a grain farm is usually in the summer-fallowing season. At this season also, Mr. Wilson capitalizes the ability of his tractors to work 10 hours daily regardless of heat or flies. Their capacity for work has led him to experiment with various methods of summerfallowing. Last year a portion of his fallow was not plowed at all, but cultivated five times very deeply. He is pleased with the results and will go more extensively into that in the future.

Threshing on this farm is conducted according to a novel plan. Mr. Wilson supplies two engines, a separator, himself and another man to run them. Two other neighbors supply between them the complement of horse outfits necessary. The only money cost to each of the co-operators is the fuel and feed bill while the outfit is engaged on their premises. Custom threshing is not done bar exceptional cases.

Now that is the story as it was told to me. It rings true with me because Wilson has nothing to sell, and because so far as Henry Ford and his crowd know, he is one of those 191 farmers who run their tractors less than 30 days a year, and keep nearly as many horses as before they bought their tractors. Personally I propose to stick to my prejudice for the horse because I couldn't get the same obedience from any mechanical contraption. I think the majority are with me, too, but from now on I've made up my mind not to be taken unawares by the success of enterprises founded on tractor efficiency.

New life for your engines— and a lower operating cost



Movement in a gas engine means friction—friction means wear—wear means changes in adjustment. Therefore, power losses of some kind are inevitable. This friction can never be entirely eliminated, and that's why we have the wear problem. Wear of piston against cylinder wall—cylinder wall against piston—wear on piston rings, no matter how finely adjusted—wear on piston grooves which hold the rings in place. This wear destroys the original adjustments, pressures and balances—and away rushes power.

All that many motors need to restore their maximum power and economy is McQuay-Norris Piston Rings. Made of Electric Iron for every price and purpose, but your best investment is the combination of **LEAK-PROOF** Rings for power and **Supercyl** Rings

to prevent oil trouble. In some engines you'll find the cylinder walls so badly "out of round" that they need regrinding or reboring. There are shops which specialize in this work. Then you'll want McQuay-Norris Pistons and Pins as well as McQuay-Norris Piston Rings. In any case there's no use in putting up with powerless, wasteful engines. You can make them practically as good as new with McQuay-Norris equipment.

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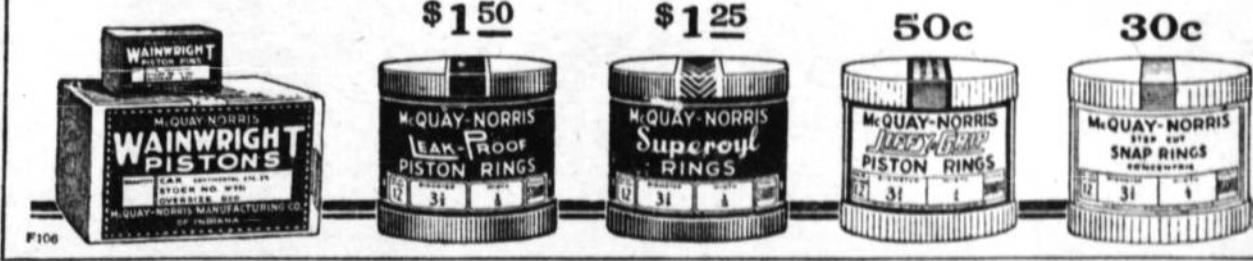
gray iron pistons as light in weight as safety permits—especially designed for replacements—available in standard sizes and oversizes—also in semi-finished form 75-thousandths oversize. Pins of exceptional accuracy. Made of special heat-treated steel.

LEAK-PROOF—its exclusive two-piece design means equal cylinder-wall pressure at all points. Its greater flexibility means better performance in worn cylinders. Best for all grooves except top, which should have **Supercyl**. Made of Electric Iron. Price per ring—

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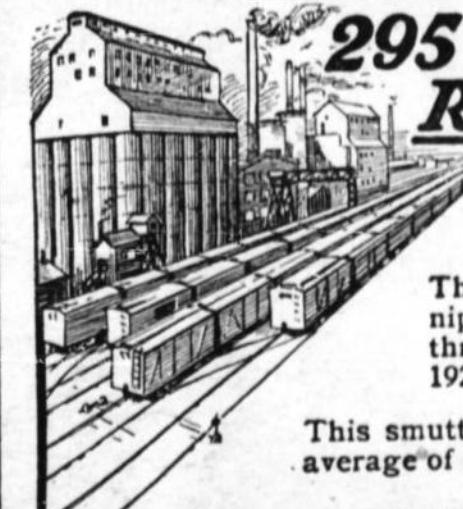
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Fruit Growers Organize Pool

Continued from Page 9

new organization the working out of the details of the selling end of the business will proceed. The packing will not occasion any worry because the growers have for years been familiar with that phase of the business and all the packing plants and machinery necessary will soon be in their hands. The appointment of a general manager who will carry a great load of responsibility is now engaging the attention of the provisional board of directors.

The co-operative intends to follow the footsteps of the orange and raisin growers of California by establishing a publicity department to advertise British Columbia products wherever it is possible to find a market. The summer months will witness an intensified advertising campaign in all publications in the prairie provinces designed to increase the consumption of fruit. A special effort will be made to wrest the box apple market of Great Britain from Washington State apple growers. The fruit will be sent in cold storage on ships through the Panama canal. On the whole it will be realized by those who take the trouble to read this rough outline of what the fruit growers are doing to save themselves from disaster that they are tackling things in a big way; that having got together in such numbers and having the unanimous support and sympathy of all classes of the community there is no valid reason why they should not be as successful as the co-operatives of California which have made the agriculturists of that state easily the most prosperous on this continent.



295 Cars of Wheat REJECTED — on account of SMUT

This is the report of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange for the three months ending Nov. 30th, 1922.

This smutted wheat was discounted an average of 10c per bushel on the market.

STANDARD FORMALDEHYDE

KILLS SMUT

This loss of \$36,875.00 could have been prevented by the use of \$409.00 worth of standard Formaldehyde, leaving a net gain of \$36,466.00.

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The Countrywoman

That Discouraged Feeling

HERE are moments in the life of most everyone when the ordinary tasks of everyday appall and when duty stretching in dreary, weary miles ahead daunts even the stout heart. When loitering among the crowded shelves of a book shop the other day I picked up a volume of A. E. Housman's Last Poems and found this feeling very well expressed in a little poem, which reads:

'Yonder see the morning blink;
The sun is up and so must I
To wash and eat and drink
And look at things and talk and think
And work and God knows why.

Oh, often have I washed and dressed.
And what's to show for all my pain?
Ten thousand times I have done my best
And all's to do again.'

Between the newness and the freshness of spring and the shut-in-ness of winter we are subject to such moments of depression and are very apt to think that happiness has deserted our doorsill. Tired and bored with a winter that has held too little or too much of social activity or work (and one is as equally as bad as the other) energy is at low ebb. We are discouraged with everything in general and nothing in particular. It may be that our mental state is partly due to a physical condition and we hasten for a spring tonic or make changes in our daily diet. But sometimes we find that it is a great deal more difficult to banish the weariness of the mind and spirit than it is to cure physical languor.

We may think that it is our work that is the cause of unhappiness, but Colton tells us that there are three essentials to happiness: "Something to do, something to love and something to hope for." The easiest way to banish discouragement is to deliberately woo happiness, like the children in the story, Bluebird, we must search diligently for it.

Happy people have a wonderful influence over others and over their own circumstances. Robert Louis Stevenson said: "A happy man or woman is a better thing to find than a five-pound note. He or she is a radiating focus of good-will and their entrance into a room is as though another candle had been lit." Few readers of the wonderful cheery writings of Stevenson know that his life was one continual battle with disease. "For 14 years," he wrote to a friend, "I have not had a day's real health; I have wakened sick and gone to bed weary; and I have done my work unflinchingly. I have written in bed and written out of it, written in hemorrhages, written in sickness, written torn by coughing, written when my head swam for weakness. . . . I was made for a contest and the Powers have so willed it that my battlefield should be this dingy inglorious one of the bed and the physic bottle." Yet in spite of that, Stevenson wrote the following lines:

"If I have faltered more or less
In my great task of happiness;
If I have moved among my race
And shown no glorious morning face;
If beams from happy human eyes
Have moved me not; if summer skies,
Books and my food, and summer rain
Knocked at my sullen heart in vain;
Lord, Thy most pointed pleasure take
And stab my spirit broad awake."

Senator David and the Franchise

One does not know whether to be sorry for or impatient with the man or woman who gets so far out of touch with public opinion that he or she tries to turn the wheels of progress backward. Of course, in modern days, our progress has been so rapid along some lines that we cannot exactly determine if we have struck the right trail to the goal of human betterment. But this can not be said of the granting of citizenship to women. That right was only obtained after years of unceasing and patient effort.

In the reports which have come to hand of the discussion of the bill introduced into the Canadian Senate by Senator David, which got so far as the second reading, we get a glimpse of a man who has been still while the rest of the world has been moving forward. Senator David's bill sought to raise the age of enfranchisement of unmarried women from 21 as it now stands to 30 years of age. In speaking to the bill which advocated the change which its mover worked for at last session as well as this, he expressed himself of the opinion "That the introduction of women, especially young girls,

into politics is erroneous and contrary to the spirit of our constitution, to the working of British institutions and to the welfare of our families and our country in general." He argued that girls of 21 to 30 years of age could only cast an intelligent vote by attending clubs and political meetings, and questioned whether they would receive from such meetings the training that they needed to fit themselves to be wives and mothers. Senator David had a seconder to the bill, Senator Tessier, who expressed his opinion that "young women are apt to be easily influenced by ulterior motives." As a fitting climax, Senator Fowler expressed the opinion that he would go still farther and restrict the male franchise to those who had property qualifications. The bill was defeated by a vote of 37 to 16, so we shall not likely hear of it for at least the remainder of this session.

Perhaps we have given full rights of citizenship too easily to many in Canada. But when it comes to a question of limiting the right to vote on public business, which intimately concerns every man, woman and child within our country, we cannot in any fairness limit it to any one sex or class. It is a hopeful sign that women attend meetings and clubs to become informed on public questions. Men also do that, and it might be wished that still more would do so. Only in that way can we prevent political power becoming monopolized by the few who would wish to use it for their own interest. That interest taken by both men and women will mean a cleaner political record and that must mean better homes in the land.

The tendency today is to enlarge rather than restrict the franchise and there are certain safeguards we need to maintain.

We cannot in any fairness make any discrimination between the intelligence and pureness of motive of the young man and the young woman. There are a number of things in which both of them for a few years at least fail to take a serious interest. On the other hand a large number of both sexes form very sensible opinions at the age of 21. If we are going to have further restrictions let it be an educational test—a workable knowledge of our own language, or an understanding of duties of citizenship.

New Fashioned Chores

At the present time the problems of the farm homemaker are more complicated than they have been for many years owing to the scarcity of hired help. In many cases mothers are on the verge of a breakdown due to overwork, which does not make for a happy home life. This is indeed a serious question for women who are physical wrecks, and children whose moral, social and religious life has been neglected can hardly be called national assets.

The solution of the matter lies to a large extent within the family itself. If every member does his or her share of the household chores much of the burden is lifted from the mother's shoulders. Girls usually do a number of things around the house, but it is not such a common thing for boys to undertake light responsibilities within the home. This is only because they have never been shown that it is as much their duty as their sisters to help to run the home.

By calling a family council of war, parents can discuss the situation with their children, explaining how necessary it is for them to "pull together" so that their mother may not be overworked. If made active partners in the firm of "Dad, Mother and Co." with definite duties to perform, children do the work willingly because they feel the importance of their position. A list of duties shows what is expected of them and when they will be free to play. Airing and making beds, tidying bedrooms, running a dustless mop over floors, dusting and helping smaller children to dress are chores light enough for youngsters which for a busy mother are often "the last straw." It does not make boys any less manly to help in the house, but rather gives them an appreciation of the many things that go to make up a happy home.

We know of five boys ranging from four to 14 years of age who saved their mother from becoming worn out prematurely. Their parents made out a list of simple chores and posted them up so that each boy knows exactly what is expected of him and when the jobs are to be done.

The result is that they get up on time, wash properly, tidy their rooms, arrive at meals clean and neat and perform certain tasks each day. These "live wires" enjoy this system because they are partners in the home.

Not only is their busy mother relieved of actual labor, but she no longer has to call them two or three times in the morning or to ask them for help. Instead of heading straight for overwork, ill-health and unhappiness, she is able to spend some time doing the things in life that are most important of all, namely, the molding of her children's characters. If the heads of each family would inaugurate a definite system of their own and enlist the sympathies of the children, the problem of securing hired help would cease to be one of vital importance.

Plan for Flowers

I have often heard people from the Old Country remark that they do not think it worth while to have flower gardens in Canada, because the season is so short. Especially do they make these remarks in the prairie provinces, where it sometimes freezes in August.

If the season for flowers be shorter, it seems to me we need our flowers more than ever. Another thing in favor of gardens here is the quick way they come up after seeding. We have but just finished planting and the little sprouts are out.

As the spring approaches, many women are thinking of their new spring hats and dresses. Couldn't they turn their thoughts from the adornment of their persons to the adornment of their gardens? While some people have a perfect fever for spring cleaning, there are others who have a passion for flowers. One bowl of flowers on the table will transform many a dull room and make it bright and cheerful. It brings the outdoors right into our houses. Without flowers, the earth would be a very dreary place in which to live.

Once the seeds are in the ground one does not need the help of the man of the house. A woman can tend a garden as well and often better than any man. Of course, I am assuming that she does not undertake the management of a huge garden, out of all proportion to her strength.

(I must remark here that when I speak of gardens, I mean flower gardens, because there is no fear that the women of Canada will neglect their vegetable gardens.)

An hour's work in a pretty flower garden will go far to chasing away the "blues." After the milking, the churning and the butter-making are finished, and the farm woman has sat down for a little while, there is nothing so restful as working in a garden. In breathing the sweet, flower-scented air, a woman will find that her headaches disappear as if by magic.

I have noticed that in England the people do much more of their work outside than they do here. I mean their house work, such as shelling peas, mending and whatever can be done outside.

Canadian gardens could be dreams of loveliness if the women would be more interested in them. I have noticed that they are often prettier in the cities than on the farms. This seems all wrong, because we surely have more space in the country. We must do all in our power to make this land beautiful. It has wonderful resources, and it is our own fault generally, if it be dull, because we have not taken the trouble to cultivate flower gardens.—Mrs. Nestor Noel.

"A city hammers and polishes its denizens into a defined model; it worships standardization; but the country encourages differentiation, it loves new types. Thus it is that so many great and original men have lived their youth upon the land. Family life on the farm is highly educational; there is more discipline for a boy in the continuous care of a cow or a horse than in many a term of school. Industry, patience, perseverance are qualities inherent in the very atmosphere of country life. The so-called manual training of city schools is only a poor makeshift for developing in the city boy those habits which the country boy acquires naturally in his daily life. An honest, hard-working country training is the best inheritance a father can leave his son."—Adventure in Contentment.—David Grayson

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?" —Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter, and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

Status of Wheat Board

The Editor.—The letter from Mr. Trego, which appeared in The Guide of February 28, making reference to the status of the proposed wheat board is, I think, entirely misleading. To say that a government body is not under the jurisdiction of the courts is incorrect. The commission appointed by a former Federal government to investigate the grain trade was most certainly a government body and yet an injunction was obtained against it.

Mr. Trego is confounding two things. Suit which might possibly involve damages cannot be entered against a government without that government's consent, but the right to appeal for justice to the courts cannot be denied to the meanest of His Majesty's subjects by any government.

In regard to injunctions, the wheat board created by Order-in-Council in 1919 was in exactly the same position in reference to injunction as the wheat board of 1923 will be—if we have the good luck to secure it.—Geo. Langley, Regina, Sask.

Manitoba Rural Credits

The Editor.—An uninformed person reading the editorial on the Rural Credits report in your issue of 21st February, should he put any credence in the printed word, would be justified in imagining the Rural Credit Societies of Manitoba in a ruinous condition. But to anyone in touch with the operation of the societies, and who has any knowledge of what has been done through those societies, such doleful wailing might be considered ridiculous were it not for the fact that it gives such a false impression of conditions to the man in the street.

It might be pertinent to enquire before proceeding any further what special qualifications as credit experts are possessed by the men comprising the commission. Mr. Jackman, we are informed, is a professor of economics, with a true professional attitude, we judge, towards practical affairs, and possessing no knowledge of western conditions. Mr. Collyer is a livestock man, and a member of the Provincial Savings Board, which is concerned solely with deposits, not with the granting of credit. The secretary of the commission is, by the nature of his profession, opposed to the extension of rural credits, as is also our provincial treasurer, who appointed the commission.

After a sweeping condemnation of the incompetence of central office, your editorial goes on to say "there must fall on the shoulders of the farmers constituting the local board a large measure of blame for the situation prevailing. . . . and the commissioners indicate that there is a large proportion of the loans that in all probability cannot be repaid." What would constitute a "large proportion"?

Let us grant at once that mistakes have been made, even the banks are not infallible, but the above statement is a slur on the sincerity and integrity of men who have given their time and services in a most public-spirited manner to assist their various communities, and, also, on other members of the societies, too, who, generally speaking, have a full sense of their responsibility to their society, and are willing to face their debts. Why pick on the rural credits when times are bad? How do the banks, mortgage and machine companies stand in times like these? A glance at their books would be very instructive, I should imagine.

I can quote numbers of instances where the banks, in their anxiety to outdo rural credits have advanced money to men who had been turned down by the local boards of rural credit societies, and in consequence have uncollectable loans on their books—not one case, but many. The "revelation" you mention can be heavily discounted. "One of the saddest documents you have ever read in many a day," forsooth! C'est à dire.

Furthermore, a rural credit loan is "merely a case of charity to those who receive it." We have many public charities, then, in your opinion: the good roads scheme, for instance. Why not take a slam at some of the others? It is safe to criticise from the sanctuary of your editorial chair, but tell a self-respecting farmer, who is a rural credit borrower, that he is receiving charity and see if he regards it as such.

Your estimate of the probable loss to the province is another bright guess, as is your "inevitable conclusion" of "easy money" for the directors. Surely one would expect the directors to be some of the most substantial and enterprising men of their community.

You conclude by telling us the right and proper methods to pursue, and tell us to place some real joint liability upon members. The Act, as it stands, provides for that and the members are fully cognizant of the fact.

It is well known that there is the most intense lobbying being carried on to put rural credits in cold storage by interests who find its existence hurtful to their earnings, and this report must make very pleasant reading to them. If you could find space for some of Mr. Jackman's eulogistic references to the operation of rural credits in Manitoba, when he was chairman of the Ontario commission, investigating the scheme for the Ontario government, it would provide a very illuminating contrast for your readers.—R. T. McDonald, Magnet, Man.

The Waking Giant

The Editor.—The farmer is waking and catching glimpses of a "rummagin'" burglar, so Mr. Green, whose "Few Plain Words" appeared in the Forum of January 31 Guide, ought to know why he can't worry just now about his binder standing out in the field as a "scratching post" for the old grey mare.

The waking is slow and painful; he's been asleep so terribly long—ever since Cain "bulldid his city"—and the burglar has subtle drugs and knows how to use them. Apparently Mr. Green has been given only a mild application of a generally harmless dope called "gladhand" and he's not only kept in profound slumber, but is actually walking in his sleep helping the burglar chloroform the rest of the family. The brand he's trying to handle is the "keep your nose so close on the grindstone that you can't see the other fellow" stuff; but that's old and we all recognize it, so we're not going to take our eyes off the burglar in order to run out and fix a hinge on the pig-pen door so things won't look so "dilapidated," or chase old Brindie into the barn so she won't lose her cud through "shivering." The fact that Mr. Green takes the exceptional farmer (the lazy one) and tries to parade him as the rule shows which side he's working on.

The burglar is the guy who takes nine chickens out of 25 between the farmyard and the consumer's kitchen; he takes that 41 cents on every bushel of wheat shipped to Liverpool; he "boosts" the freight rate and grabs the "boot"; he can take \$12 worth of material and \$10 worth of labor and make a \$200 machine, and convince the "slumberers" that he "isn't getting a thing out of it"; he has a great stand in with banks and gets a nickel every time you think about a bank note. He's going calmly on, but he's keeping a closer watch on the farmer and reaching for new "dope." The latest seems to be the stirring up of a wrangle jangle among the farmers about whether they'll slide down a wheat board for a while or just keep on playing as they were.

We can't hope for help from our legislators—not yet, because since smart farmers who can change lard hogs into bacon type whenever the government says so, can be kept asleep by a few whiffs of worn-out dope, how can we expect our farmer members to withstand the tremendous doses hurled at them when they come into the lime-light?

But we needn't resort to the messy (red) method of killing the burglar. Frequently he has had burglary thrust upon him by "our economic system being all wrong" (as the U.F.A. convention tells us once a year) and would be glad enough to be transformed into an honest workman.

What we seem to need is a League of Labor and Farmer (chief consumer and chief producer), having as its object the transfer of products with salaried men (not "swimmers") as mediums. To conduct the world's business by the scrabble competitive method is like trying to feed the needy by throwing the bread into the street and watching them paw for it—mighty filling for the unscrupulous power, but awful slack for the other fellow.—Peppermint.

The Farmers' Profit

The Editor.—Mr. Kennedy, of January 3 issue, says keeping the man on the land will never be accomplished by struggling to get more for what we produce, the fight should be to reduce the cost of production. That statement is partly right and partly wrong, which I will prove to you.

With wheat this year at our market (Aneroid) at about 80 cents per bushel there was harvested and marketed one of the best crops that we have had in this part in years. Having figured from all angles, allowing the farmer interest on capital invested and a very scrimpy wage for himself and wife, the actual cost to put a bushel of wheat in the elevator is \$1.02. The farmer is doing his best to keep down expenses, but the price he must pay for machinery and all commodities is out of proportion to the price of his grain. The farmer is paying all the debt of the nation, paying to the big interests a big profit on goods purchased, while he sells his own product at a loss. The farmer must pay sales tax, custom tax and all other forms of tax, plus a good margin of profit to the firm who paid it to start with; he is also paying a big profit on the other fellow's war-time investment. Just so long as that kind of robbery goes on the farmer cannot hope to make a profit.

Some put up the proposition to the farmer like this: "If you cannot get enough out of your grain to pay expenses, take up a side line, raise cattle, hogs, get chickens, do some dairying." A man to my knowledge shipped one steer and one cow to Winnipeg market in a co-operative shipment. On arrival in the market he received from the steer \$9.60 over shipping charges and other expenses; on the cow he owed the man in charge \$14.10. He made the packer, railroad, commission men and others a present of his stock and paid them \$4.50 for taking them off his hands.

Butter sold at market last year at 12 cents to 15 cents per pound. Turkeys 18 cents dressed and did not want them at that. That is the kind of treatment handed out in this part and I don't think it varies much in other places. The remedy is one of the two things—either the farmer will have to pull up stakes and leave, or the government will have to take possession of all the papers the creditors hold against the farmer and make a reduction equal to war-time investment and make it impossible for any industry to make any but a fair margin of profit on the cost of production. When that comes the wealth will not come to the few, but will be distributed among the many and the farmer will be able to live like other people do.—J. H. Walsh, Mollard, Sask.

To Eradicate Weeds

The Editor.—In The Guide of January 17 William Miller of Starbuck, Man., writes a long article on the above subject showing how the elevator companies should be forced to clean grain before it is shipped and how farmers should be forced to clean their grain before they seed it and how the municipalities should have inspectors to see that this was done. Is there any limit to the things we will ask the governments to force us to do? I fear Mr. Miller has not given this big subject very careful thought.

In the first place, there has been no grain cleaning machinery invented which can be installed in the average country elevators capable of cleaning all the grain which must be passed through them during the rush season each fall, and, if they had it, that is not the place to do the cleaning when it can be done while it is being threshed and save all bin room on the farm, and the hauling expense and cleaning expense at the local elevator. If every farmer who owns a separator will tear off the zinc weed sieve which comes with most machines and take some ordinary mosquito wire netting and tack on the frame and fit it in his machine closely so grain cannot find its way around it he will be able to put all his grain in the bin and all the weed seeds, except buckwheat, in a pile under the machine.

When the machine pulls out from each setting if he will throw a few forkfuls of straw on the pile and a little dirt on top, to prevent the winds from blowing the seeds about, the first rain that comes will wet the pile so it will heat and rot down where it lays with no chance to spread the seeds by moving them about in wagons or otherwise. I have been following this system for six or seven years and 95 per cent of my grain grades "no dockage" each year, and I never have more than one per cent, dockage on any car I ship. Let us

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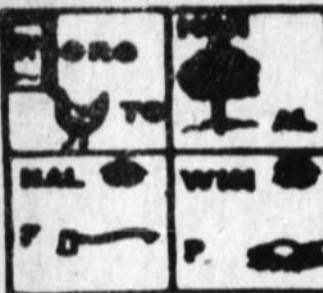
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Ten Doo Dad Books Free

Each one of the ten boys and girls who send the best colored Doo Dad picture from The Guide will get a free copy of the great big Doo Dad book. There will be ten prizes every week, but no boy or girl will be allowed to earn more than one prize. Color the picture on this page with crayon or watercolor, write your name, address and age on the margin and mail it to Doc Sawbones, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

The following boys and girls won Doo Dad books this week:

Emily Marion Deerr, Alberta.
Willy Funcke, Alberta.
Helen Fleming, Alberta.
Ethel Todd, Alberta.
Dick Robinson, Saskatchewan.
Beatrice Bayley, Saskatchewan.
Lloyd Crockett, Saskatchewan.
Christena Moser, Saskatchewan.
Gladys Robey, Manitoba.
Audrey McGrath, Manitoba.

A great many of the boys and girls forgot to color the sky and the ground. The picture will have a much better chance of winning a prize if it is all colored.

If you colored one of the pictures and sent it in and did not get a prize, don't be discouraged—try again and perhaps you will get one next time.

SPRINGTIME IN DOO

Gone is the snow from the hillsides, gone is the ice from the rivers, gone are the cold damp days that are so very bad for rheumatism. The grass is green, the trees are covered with green leaves, and dandelions are beginning to sprout in the front yards in Doo-ville. The roads are dry and the sun shines bright and warm. Spring has come! There's old Doc Sawbones right on the sidewalk showing the little Doo Dads how to spin a top. He looks as pleased as anything and the little Doo Dad is delighted as he listens to the merry hum of it. There's Nicholas Nutt right down on his knees in the street with an agatetaw ready to shoot. The little chaps are making him "knuckle down" and are watching closely to make sure that he does not fudge. Flannelfeet is as interested as anyone. He is probably thinking of how he played marbles with Sleepy Sam when they were boys—and Sleepy Sam had no wooden leg. There are Roily and Poly and lots and lots of little Doo Dads with hoops. Poly, the thin little rascal, is ahead—My, oh my! what a race they are having! Look at Tiny! Instead of a hoop, Tiny has a barrel which he is trundling along at a terrific pace. Poly will have to keep moving or Tiny will overtake him. Old Sleepy Sam has discarded his weinerwurst cart and has opened up a tire shop. He sure looks comfortable as he snoozes away in the warm sunshite. The little chap is trying to tell him about the big hoop race, but Sleepy Sam was never more comfortable in his life. See the little girlie Doo Dads skipping the rope! What can it be? Yes, sir, it is, as sure as anything! That's Mr. Grouch twirling the rope and he looks as if he was really and truly enjoying himself.

learn to run our own business in place of asking our governments to do it for us.—W. D. Trego.

Direct Taxation

The Editor,—In a letter published a short time ago I called attention to the necessity of getting rid of the burdens resulting from our system of indirect taxation. Not only does our indirect taxation increase the cost of living in Canada, but it increases the cost of production, and as a result decreases the extent of our production. There are many people in Canada who see and understand what is wrong with our economic structure at present, but who do nothing towards improvement. This is because of several different reasons. In the first place the beneficiaries of the system are great in wealth and power and are determined to keep their hold on the privileges that make them wealthy. They are largely responsible for supplying the funds that keep the old political parties in power, and the result is that we get legislation, not for the benefit of the people, as it should be, but for the benefit of those powerful interests.

Other people see the evils wrought by indirect taxation, and are afraid to see it done away with because of the loss of revenue to the treasury. But they had the same doubts before the war, and before the income tax and other forms of direct taxation were introduced for Dominion purposes. Now we see that the government is actually collecting more by way of direct taxation than the tariff yields, so the argument from the standpoint of the country's revenue does not hold. But the proper substitute for the revenues the country now gets from the tariff is a tax on the increasing values of natural resources. Such a tax will more than make up the deficiency.

Then we have to consider the effects of tariff reduction on the present beneficiaries, the protected industries. In the first place it is proposed to make reductions by a gradual process, which will give time for readjustment, and before the process is carried to a conclusion to investigate the effects. If it appears, as the tariff is reduced, that some of our industries cannot continue to live without protection, let them come to the authorities and place their books and records open for investigation. If they cannot compete with imports from other countries it may be because the system of protection encourages inefficient and out-of-date plants to continue and enables them to make profits.

We may reach the conclusion, as is claimed on behalf of protected interests,

BOYS' AND GIRLS' EXCELSIOR CLUB

The Grain Growers' Guide wants to find 1,000 of the smartest and most businesslike boys and girls in the farm homes, where The Guide goes every week, who would like to join the Excelsior Club. The Guide is going to give these boys and girls an opportunity to do something better than they ever did it before, that is what the Excelsior Club stands for—the very best.

The Guide is going to distribute \$100.00 in cash prizes to the members of the Excelsior Club (no membership fee) who do the best work in carrying out a project of their own at home. It may be in poultry or pigs or seed grain or fruit or any one of a dozen other different projects. You don't have to pay anything to join the Excelsior Club; all you have to do is to join the Club and agree to the rules, which are very simple and easy. One of the important rules is to keep a record of what you do in your project during the summer and give us a written report in November. All farm boys and girls from 10 to 16 years of age in Guide homes are eligible to join the Excelsior Club. Full particulars and application forms will be sent to all who sign and return the attached coupon.

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

Please send me particulars of the \$100.00 in prizes for Excelsior Club members and application form.

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P. O. Address
Province Age
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March 21, '23

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Miscellaneous**Various**

SELLING — CAR LOAD MIXED DAIRY springers, Shorthorns, Herefords, steers, heifers, two years up, price right; middle-aged ranch stallion, foal getter, gentle, good worker, \$250; black barley, \$2.00 bushel. Ad. appears once. L. W. Kenzie, Swift Current, Sask.

SELLING — CAR GRAIN-FED PERCHERONS, matched teams, greys and blacks, also two pure-bred Hereford bulls, one and two. Archie G. MacFarlane, Nokomis, Sask. 9-5

MOLASSES—FEED MOLASSES IN BARRELS. Lowest price. H. Moore, 304 Kensington Bldg., Winnipeg. 8-5

SHORTHORNS, OXFORD-DOWNS, YORK- shires. Good quality. Reasonable prices. G. A. Todd, Harding, Man. 16-6

HORSES**CLYDESDALE STALLIONS**

For Hire—Kinleth Footprint, Imp., 23423, (19592) SIRE, Dunure Footprint; dam, Dunure Jenny, by Hiawatha; 2nd dam, Thoughtless Beauty, by Baron's Pride. Showing and breeding record as follows: 1st at Kilmarnock as a yearling; 1st at the International, Chicago, as a two-year-old. He is sire of the 1921 International Grand Champion female, Rosabel; this filly being purchased by A. W. Montgomery for \$200 and taken to Scotland. He also sired the American-bred and Reserve Grand Champion stallion, Green Meadow Sylvester, and the first prize group in the "Get of Sire" class at the International, 1922. This horse is rising 6 years, is an outstanding sire with a breeding record that has seldom been equalled.

For Sale or Hire—Baron Fitz James, 20723. Rising 6 years. This good stallion was Saskatchewan Bred Champion at Saskatoon in 1918 and 1919, the only times shown. He is a remarkably well muscled and high quality horse, with an exceptionally good breeding record.

Enquire: Dept. of Animal Husbandry,
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN,
SASKATOON, SASK.

AUCTION SALE OF

15 REGISTERED Clydesdales, in Wawanesa, Man., Wed., April 4. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock. Nine stallions, ages 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8; all home bred, sired by Lothair and Hiawatha's Heir. Six mares, in foal, bred to Lothair and Hiawatha's Heir. For pedigrees and terms see catalog. Train from Brandon arrives 9 a.m.; leaves for Brandon 4.20 p.m.

D. STEVENSON, Proprietor
Mrs. Fisher and Fisher, Auctioneers

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS — OR SALE OR TO club. Aged horse, nine years, Canadian-bred, sure foal getter, good stock, good individual, 1,800. Also two, rising three years, good, big, strong colts, will weigh in spring, 1,700. One colt, eight months: 11 mares, seven months to eight years, all registered. Excellent good geldings. Will give time on good payments. P. B. McLaren, Clearwater, Man. 7-4

FOR HIRE—CLASS A PERCHERON STALLION, Jaso, 10786, by International grand champion, Jasmine. Sure breeder. Conformation, size and weight right. Correspondence solicited. Delegations cordially invited. Write E. A. Grocer, Box 1132, Balcarres, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—THREE CHESTNUT STALLIONS, from imported stock, Belgian, No. 2214, coming five, price \$700; Belgian, No. 2502, coming four, price \$600; Percheron, No. 9882, coming four. Price \$600. Real snap. Peter Bergmann, Plum Coulee, Man. 9-4

FOR SALE—ONE BELGIAN STALLION, RED roan, four years old, May 1, 1923, 1,900 pounds. Cash or terms. Would consider exchange on good work horses. Copy of pedigree may be seen at office of undersigned, Sask. General Trusts Corporation Ltd., Regina, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—REGISTERED IMPORTED PERCHERON STALLION, color, steel grey, eight years old, 2,000 pounds, first-class certificate, in first-class condition. Address, G. Hummel, Green Glade, Alta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED CLYDE STALLION, rising five years old, \$300. Also several young work horses and half-section unbroken land, \$13.50 per acre. J. Mattick, Qu'Appelle, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—PERCHERON STALLIONS. Rollin, black, ten years, weighs over ton; Lumine, dark grey, three in June; imported sire and dam. Carmichael Bros., Newdale, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE OR TRADE—PERCHERON STAL-lion, Joerise by Carnot, also two of get. Interested in young stallions? C. S. Thomas, Hartney, Man. 11-2

WILL TRADE 320 ACRES MIXED FARMING land, well located, clear except taxes, for car first-class horses. This is a real bargain. I need horses. Address: Box 214, Hanley, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, KING of Castlehill, rising six, schedule A, sure getter. A big horse of good quality. Alex. Heron, Edwin, Man.

WANTED—TEAM BLACK PERCHERON GELD-ins, weight 3,000, five years old. Guaranteed all farm work. Full particulars first letter. Box 21, Bethune, Sask. 10-3

PERCHERONS—TWO MARES IN FOAL AND unrelated stallion at a low price. Also some young studs. Write for prices and terms. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 12-3

SELLING—TWO CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, pure-bred, rising three; also several fillies. Luther Lieb, Davidson, Sask. 11-5

PERCHERON STALLION, CLASS A, TON, black, seven years, sell or club. Trade for seed oats. John Treese, Abernethy, Sask. 11-6

SELLING—CLYDESDALE STALLION, LORD Surprise, 17375, age seven, color, black. Clark and Moir, Eston, Sask. 11-4

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GREY PERCHERON stallion, five years old, or will trade for cattle. Frank Deeks, Ponteix, Sask. 12-3

REGISTERED SUFFOLK YEARLING STAL-lion to trade for filly or stallion older, same breed. White Bros., Shaunavon, Sask. 12-2

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PERCHERON AND BELGIAN STALLIONS— Big, sound and sure. Priced low. Easy terms. A. L. Watson, Talmage, Sask. 11-5

FOR SALE—PERCHERON STALLIONS, FOUR years and over. Thomas Basley, Edgerton, Alta. 11-3

SELLING—FOUR TEAMS CHOICE YOUNG Percherons. P. Drayson, Neepawa, Man. 11-4

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SELLING, CHEAP, IMPORTED BELGIAN stallion, class A, in good condition. Herbert Bros., St. Pierre, Man. 11-3

FELIX OHBERG, AMISK, ALTA., IS NOW selling first class registered Belgian stallions at very low prices. Write him your want.

FOR SALE—FOUR GOOD MULES, TEN TO 12 years. Cheap for cash. H. Pritchard, Roland, Man. 10-3

SELLING—TWO THREE-YEAR PERCHERON studs, recorded farmers prices. G. W. Long, Gray, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallion, first-class certificate, weight over 1,900. Thos. J. Hagen, Donalda, Alta. 7-8

WILL SELL OR TRADE FOR GOOD YOUNG mares, registered stallion, eight years old, weight 900 pounds. S. Thrasher, Wistow, Sask. 8-3

FIVE CLYDESDALE STALLIONS, BARON'S Pride, Hiawatha breeding: \$100 to \$300. Sam G. Haryett, Speers, Sask. 9-5

CATTLE—Various

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TWO CHOICE SHORTHORN BULLS (REGIS-tered), one year and 11 months, respectively, dark red, cows raised same. Prices right. Chas. Birkbeck, Welwyn, Sask.

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OCTOBER YORKSHIRES, EITHER SEX, \$20, until April 15th. M. J. Howes & Sons, Millet, Alta. 12-2

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FOR SALE—REGISTERED YORKSHIRE boars, February farrow, eight weeks, \$16. E. A. Evans, Elm Creek, Man. 10-5

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Hampshires

SELLING—REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE SOWS to farrow in May, \$36; one boar, 18 months old, \$36; fall gilts, four months old, \$16; papers free. Vernon Campbell, Grandview, Man. 12-2

POULTRY See also General
Miscellaneous**BABY CHICKS**

Produced from acclimated Manitoba stock. Hatched in Winnipeg. U.P.F.H. Chicks are big, strong, husky fellows, that live and grow fast; no long journey to impair vitality. We guarantee safe delivery. Our beautiful Chick Book gives full particulars. Be sure to get a copy and order early. Write today. UNITED POULTRY FARM HATCHERY, WINNIPEG.

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BABY CHICKS—ANY QUANTITY OR BREED supplied. Pure-bred, guaranteed egg-laying strain. 95 per cent alive at your station. Custom hatching. Book your order now. Catalog free. Alex. Taylor, 311 Colony St., Winnipeg. 11-11

BABY CHICKS—TEN PURE-BRED VARIETIES. Catalogue free. Stamps appreciated. George A. Frame, Laird Poultry Farm, Box 606G, Winnipeg. 8-5

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DICK McKEE'S BABY CHICKS. CATALOG free. Shaunavon, Sask. 11-5

SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, hens, \$6.00; toms, \$8.00; unrelated. Mrs. E. Baynton, Bigstick Lake, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY toms, 20 pounds and over, two years, \$8.00; yearlings, \$6.00. W. F. Collyer, Welwyn, Sask. 12-3

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SELLING—MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00. Chas. Jarrett, Weyburn, Sask. 12-2

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Let us send you a Cockerel or a Breeding Pen of trap nested, bred-to-lay stock—Barred Plymouth Rock, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns. Females, \$2.00, \$2.50 each; males, \$5.00, \$7.50. \$10. Poultry Department, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.

BARRIED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00, \$5.00; pullets and hens, \$2.00. All from prize stock. Eggs in season. Large Bronze gobblers, \$8.00; turkeys, hens, \$4.00. Rev. Lett & Son, Brandon, Man. 10-5

FOR SALE—10 S. C. BUFF LEGHORN yearling hens and cockerels, from my prize-winning stock, \$25; ten extra good Barred Rock cockerels, Imperial Ringlet and Aristocrat strains, \$5.00 each. G. Stead, Biggar, Sask. 12-2

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WHITE HOLLAND TURKEY EGGS FROM pure-bred stock, 35 cents each; White Wyandotte eggs, winter laying strain, \$1.50, 15. Mrs. Major, Willow, Sask. 12-5

SELLING WHITE WYANDOTTES AND WHITE Leghorn cockerels, laying strain, \$2.50 each; also Indian Runner drakes, \$1.50 each. Mrs. Geo. Schell, Drinkwater, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE. \$4.00; ganders, \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Turnbull, Hartney, Man. 12-3

SELLING—LARGE MAMMOTH BRONZE toms, \$6.00 each. Mrs. Vigor, Treherne, Man. 12-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GEESE AND GANDERS. Shoemaker strain, \$5.00. W. J. Cornock, Greenway, Man. 12-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, hens, \$5.00; from prize stock. Mrs. Craig, Govan, Sask. 12-2

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, tom, \$5.00; hens, \$6.00. Walter Garner, Weyburn, Sask. 12-2

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PURE TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5.00; WHITE Runner drakes, \$3.00; Rouen drakes, \$2.50. H. Gardner, Cayley, Alta. 12-2

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CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE GOBBLERS, from 40 pound tom, \$8.00. Mrs. Arnott, Dunrea, Man. 12-2

ROUEN DRAKES, \$5.00; DUCKS \$3.50. Castleacre Poultry Farm, Strasbourg, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$1.50. A. S. Fredricksen, Dundurn, Sask. 12-2

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SELLING—PURE BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$7.00. Mrs. Ed. J. Frardrich, Castor, Alta. 12-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00; balance season. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 12-3

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, \$6.00; W. Sprout, Bridgeford, Sask. 12-2

BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS, \$5.00 each. Mrs. Alex. Logan, Sheho, Sask. 12-2

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250 BARRED ROCKS, COCKS, COCKERELS and hens for sale. Buy the best at rock bottom prices. My birds have won highest honors in egg laying and exhibition. Send for free circular and prices. Eggs in season. R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask. 12-2

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CHOICE WHITE ROCKS, LAYING STRAIN. cockerels, \$3.50 each, three for \$6.00; eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Reduction on incubator lots. A. Gayton, Manitou, Man. 11-3

CHOICE PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, hatched from eggs from the best laying New Brunswick flocks, \$2.00 each. Thomas Woodcock, Bethany, Man. 11-3

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM APPROVED PEN, fine, big birds, \$5.00 and \$7.50 each. Eggs for hatching, \$3.00 setting. F. E. Merritt, Melita, Man. 11-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large, well marked, from splendid winter layers, layers, \$2.50 each. O. Kolstad, Viscount, Sask. 9-5

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BARGAINS—40 VIGOROUS, LARGE PURE-BRED Barred Rock cockerels, choice three, \$7.00 and three, \$5.00. Mrs. John McGinnit, Toftield, Alta. 11-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred from approved flock, laying strain, \$3.00; eggs for hatching, \$8.00, 100; \$3.00, 15. W. J. Witter, Cordova, Man. 12-3

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SIRED BY 261-EGG LINE, pedigree cockerels whose sister won at Canadian contest, \$2.00 to \$3.50. Mrs. W. J. Boyle, Hawarden, Sask. 12-2

MY LIGHT BARRED ROCKS WON 16 PRIZES out of 17 entries at Saskatoon; pullets for sale, \$2.50 each, over six, \$2.00. T. W. Spence, Rosetown, Sask. 12-2

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from choice imported bred-to-lay strain, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15. Joseph Wolters, Marcellin, Sask. 12-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM WINTER layers, \$3.00, or two for \$5.00. Wm. Gray, Hanna, Alta. 12-2

SELLING—WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, American strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. T. A. Fox, North Portal, Sask. 12-4

STOP! "BUSY B" BARRED ROCK EGGS, 15, \$2.00; 30, \$3.50; pure-bred flock. Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man. 12-4

BARRED ROCKS, FROM FIRST PRIZE STOCK cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.00. Mrs. Jno. Ruste, Wainwright, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS, from winter layers, 15, \$1.50. Mrs. M. Willcock, Marcellin, Sask. 12-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM APPROVED FLOCK, government banded, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. A. C. Reece, Bowesman, Man. 11-2

SELLING—PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay, \$2.00. Chas. Vanvelzer, Edgerton, Alta. 11-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS (Invincibles), well marked, healthy, large birds, \$2.50. M. Rafford, St. Hubert Mission, Sask. 11-3

LARGE ARISTOCRAT BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. Good value. W. Mustard, Creelman, Sask. 11-3

FOR QUICK SALE—30 PURE-BRED BARRED Rocks, cockerels, laying strain, \$2.50; two, \$4.00. J. MacKenzie & Sons, Lasheur, Sask. 11-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, one large bird, \$2.50. Geo. Duck, Watrous, Sask. 12-3

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED-TO-LAY, University strain. Jas. McMorine, Assinibona, Sask. 11-2

BRED-TO-LAY DARK BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, extra large birds, \$4.00; two, \$7.00. J. T. Bateman, Lumden, Sask. 10-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from our bred-to-lay hens, \$3.00 each or two for \$6.00. H. J. Morrison, Watrous, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, Carruthers strain, \$5.00. Mrs. Frank Gilbert, Drinkwater, Sask. 10-4

EXTRA GOOD BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.50 each, two for \$6.00. J. Huston, Carman, Man. 8-5

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PURE "BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY" Barred Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Castor, Alta. 6-7

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, laying strain, \$2.00 each. John J. McDonald, Melalva, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED BARRED ROCKS, yearling hens, \$1.00; pullets, \$1.25. Martin Thompsons, Monitor, Alta. 12-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. BOX 46, Pangman, Sask. 12-2

Wyandottes

WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S REGAL-DORCAS, from stock direct from originator, splendid cockerels, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00 each. Hatching egg orders booked, \$1.50, 15; \$8.00 per 100. No fancy prices. John Hiscock, Baldur, Man. 10-3

HATCHING EGGS, FROM PURE-BRED WHITE Wyandottes, Rose Comb, University strain, culled by expert. Careful packing guaranteed, \$1.50 per 15; \$5.00 per 60; \$9.00 per 120. Harold Wiedrick, Kinley, Sask. 12-11

SILVER WYANDOTTES — A FEW CHOICE pens, one male, four females, of prize-winning stock for sale at \$20 per pen. Second to none in the West. Mrs. F. E. Garven, Bird's Hill, Man. 12-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED R. C. SILVER-LACED Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00; Bronze turkey hens, \$4.00 each. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. 12-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin University strain, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Dempsey, Heward, Sask. 9-5

SELLING—MARTIN'S STRAIN WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from New York prize-winning cocks and 200-egg hens, \$4.00 each. Elmer Langtry, Roland, Man. 10-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES, SPECIAL MATED pens, six Regal-Dorcas hens and choice Lund cockerels, \$20; other cockerels, \$3.00; eggs, \$7.00, 100. Mowbray Bros., Cartwright, Man. 10-3

WHITE WYANDOTTES—FROM PRIZE-WINNING and trap-nested laying stock, over 200-egg record, choice cockerels, \$5.00 and \$3.00. E. T. Hargreaves, Box 80, Radville, Sask. 11-5

UNIVERSITY-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00; White Holland turkey toms, \$6.00; hens, \$4.00. A. Holbrook, Kinley, Sask. 11-5

WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, UNIVERSITY laying stock, May hatch, \$1.75 each; hens, \$1.25 each, all laying. M. Cochrane, Coronation, Alta. 12-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, choice birds, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00, three for \$6.00. Mrs. Wm. Jackson, Perdue, Sask. 12-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, good, winter layers at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. George Cochrane, Portreeve, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE — PARTRIDGE WYANDOTTE roosters and cockerels, \$3.00. Albin Carlson, Midale, Sask. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM very heavy-laying strain (Hogan tested), \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Mrs. Conway, Ardath, Sask. 12-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, laying strain. A. Beddome, Minnedosa, Man. 11-3

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 each, fine birds, satisfaction guaranteed. Thos. Upton, Densil, Sask. 11-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00: two for \$5.00. Light Brahma cockerels, \$3.00 each. Gordon Hunter, Kenton, Man. 11-4

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from exhibition birds, \$2.00 each. Percy Neale, Lovat, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, matured, \$2.00; eggs, \$1.50. Mrs. Wm. Baynton, Vera, Sask. 11-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, GOOD size, laying strain, \$2.00. R. O. Wyler, Luseiland, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man. 10-3

PURE ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00. O. T. Gamey, Strathclair, Man. 9-2

SELLING—20 PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS, hens, \$1.00 each. Frank Flala, Hyas, Sask. 12-2

ROSE COMB PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, cockerels, good laying strain, \$2.00 each. Thomas Crush, Findlater, Sask. 11-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, good laying strain, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Louis Ford, Rossendale, Man. 10-3

CHOICE, PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00, two-year-old cocks \$3.00 each. All bred from John Martin's stock Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 11-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTES, cockerels, Regal-Dorcas crossed with Lund's contest strain, \$3.00 each. S. H. Chanin, Petersfield, Man. 11-2

SELLING—CHOICE PURE-BRED ROSE COMB White Wyandotte cockerels, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Mrs. Ed. Quanstrom, Carduff, Sask. 10-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM trap-nested, heavy winter layers, large, vigorous birds, \$3.00. B. F. Fink, Ponoka, Alta. 12-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00. W. Ditch, Minnedosa, Man. 12-3</p

SEEDS See also General Miscellaneous

Registered Seed Grain

STEELE'S REGISTERED BANNER OATS WIN AGAIN. First prize Provincial Seed Fair, Saskatchewan. Unsurpassed for yield. Put up in best quality three-bushel sacks. Cleaned and registered. First generation, \$1.25 bushel; second generation, \$1.00. Sacks free. Samples on request. Order early. Supply limited. I. J. Steele, Lloydminster, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—"MARQUIS 7" REGISTERED WHEAT, first generation, limited quantity, pure, choice, absolutely clean, from university Elite stock, government field test 97, germination 97. Information and price, Theos. C. Bennett, Laura, Sask. 8-6

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, second prize Chicago International, \$1.75 per bushel, sacked, sealed. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wilford Meldrum, Raymond, Alta. 9-6

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, inspected and sealed by government Inspector, weighs 64 pounds per bushel, \$4.00 per two-bushel sack. A. N. Campbell, Avonlea, Sask. 10-5

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, THIRD GENERATION, 90 cents bushel. Registered O.A.C. 21 barley, second generation, \$1.20 bushel. Spring rye, \$1.00 bushel. Sacks free. Colin Gibson, Hamota, Man. 12-2

REGISTERED MARQUIS, FIRST AND SECOND generation, registered, \$2.00 and \$1.60 bushel. Cleaned, sacked and sealed. Norman Fisher, Sedalia, Alta. 9-4

REGISTERED VICTORY OATS, SACKED, sealed, 85 cents bushel. Frank Wondrasek, Millwood, Man. 11-3

FIRST PRIZE VICTORY OATS—THREE bushels, sealed, registered, \$3.25, sacks free. R. Harrison, Ardrossan, Alta. 12-3

Various

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WRITE for 1923 catalog on Northern grown Field Seed, Seed Grain and Garden Seed. Send us a list of ten names of your neighbors interested in purchasing high quality seed, and we will send you one of our Farmer's Record and Account Books. Send this clipping with your letter.

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SEED Recleaned, choice 2 C.W. oats, 3 C.W. Barley and No. 1 Northern Marquis Wheat. We will be glad to quote you either in bulk or sacked. Delivered any point in Manitoba. Prices and samples on application. **MCMILLAN GRAIN CO., 455 Grain Exchange, WINNIPEG.**

KUBANKA, DURUM, BURBANK'S, QUALITY SPRING and Winter, ripens in 85 days. Winter wheats, World's Wonder, Minnertkey, Alberta Red Bark barley, Mammoth and Leader oats, Premost flax. Samples ten cents. Robert Blane, Harrowby, Man. 7-7

SELLING—CHOICE KITCHENER WHEAT, grown on breaking, seed purchased from Dr. Wheeler, also Red Bobbs, \$1.25. Gold Rain oats, 50 cents. Bags extra. Arthur Jesson, Pelly, Sask. 10-3

VEGETABLE SEED—ALL SORTS, 95% GERMINATION guaranteed; 100% cheaper. Send for full details and prices. Ernest Stubbs Seed Co., Box 1, Smithers, B.C.

SELLING—IMPROVED RED FIFE WHEAT, \$1.25. White Blossom sweet clover, eight cents pound. Sacks extra. C. Shier, Colonay, Sask. 12-3

IMPROVED RED BOBS NO. 43, CLEANED, \$1.50 per bushel. O.A.C. barley, No. 21, cleaned, 55 cents per bushel. H. S. Fraser, Starbuck, Man. 10-5

COT

SEED CORN—100 POUNDS, \$4.00. SUCCESS-fully grown on 50 Canadian farms 1922. Samples, particulars, Roy Rush, St. Lawrence, South Dakota. 10-5

Wheat

OUR STRAIN OF MARQUIS IS THE RESULTS of 13 years careful hand selection as member of the C.S.G.A. First generation, registered, \$3.70 bag; second generation, registered, \$2.00 bag; not registered, \$1.30 per bushel. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 1-8

EARLY TRIUMPH WHEAT, DR. WHEELER stock. Under almost drought conditions 1921 outyielded Marquis 27 per cent, nine days earlier; 1922, outyielded Marquis 42 per cent, eight days earlier. Grade No. 1. Bushel, \$2.25; over bushel, \$2.00. T. Colquette, Aldworth Seed Farm, Strongfield, Sask. 11-2

ONE HUNDRED BUSHELS KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.25, sacks extra. Five-year-old grey Durham bull, pure-bred, have no papers, weight about 1,800. Sell for \$60. Fifty bushels potatoes, 40 cents per bushel. Sperry Asselstine, Fleming, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—NO. 1 RED FIFE SEED WHEAT, recleaned, no seeds, \$1.25 bushel, f.o.b. Unity; sacks free; cash with order. Western Rye Grass seed, cleaned, no seeds, high germination, 10 cents pound. D. F. McEachern, Unity, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—MARQUIS AND RUBY WHEAT, third generation, germination 96%, \$1.50 bushel, bags included. Sold with registration certificate. E. J. Stanfield, Atwater, Sask. 11-2

BUCKWHEAT, \$1.50 BUSHEL, BAGS EXTRA. Mammoth Bronze turkeys—Toms, 20-24 lbs., \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. A. E. Cox, Elm Creek, Man. 11-5

RUBY SEED WHEAT, CLEANED, MATURES in 80 days, rust-resistant, therefore better grade, better price, \$1.40 bushel, bags extra. Clem Deer, Canora, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—PURE KUBANKA WHEAT, FROM hand-picked seed, grown on breaking. Price and sample on request. A. Blane, Harrowby, Man. 12-2

RED FIFE WHEAT SEED, DR. SAUNDERS' Early, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked. F. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 12-2

KUBANKA WHEAT, CLEANED, \$1.20 BUSHEL, sacks extra. Sample sent, 10 cents. C. A. Partidge, Saltecoats, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—RUBY WHEAT, CLEANED AND bagged, \$1.35 bushel. Thos. Jones, Invermay, Sask. 11-3

THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS, PURE, clean, \$1.25, sacks extra. E. E. Frisk, Kronau, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—PURE KUBANKA SEED WHEAT, Bark and O.A.C. barley, high germination. Viewfield Farms, Oak Bluff, Man. 11-6

DR. SAUNDERS' EARLY RED FIFE WHEAT, Beautiful sample, \$1.75, bagged. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 9-8

KUBANKA SEED WHEAT FOR SALE, AND bred sows. Apply to Eugene Painchaud, Fanny-stelle, Man. 11-2

WANTED—200 BUSHELS CLEANED KUBANKA, price \$1.10. Send samples. John Robinson, Silton, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—BURBANK'S QUALITY WHEAT, \$2.00 bushel. Ripens early, nice big wheat. Try a bushel. Alex. Dunbar, Delta, Alta. 12-2

RUBY WHEAT, CLEANED AND BAGGED, \$1.40 bushel. A. Pollard, Invermay, Sask. 9-8

REGISTERED MARQUIS, \$1.50 BUSHEL, sacked, sealed. Howard Marr, Millet, Alta. 10-5

KUBANKA WHEAT, \$1.25 PER BUSHEL, sacks extra. Charles Algren, Griffin, Sask. 10-3

Oats

CHOICE AMERICAN BANNER OATS, GROWN from registered seed, \$1.00 bushel, sacked; also Banner oats, car lots, 60 cents; small lots, 75 cents. Shipped on approval. W. F. M. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 9-5

SELLING—CLEANED SEED OATS, FRENCH Lysol variety, the short thick kind you are looking for, 70 cents, sacked. E. Weldon, Butler, Man. 11-3

FOR SALE—2,000 BUSHELS GOOD CLEAN Victory oats, good germination, 50 cents per bushel, f.o.b. Macoun. M. A. Reynolds, Macoun, Sask. 11-2

SELLING—VICTORY OATS, GROWN ON breaking from registered seed, germination 97%. Government test, cleaned, 85 cents bushel, bags included. Bertram Gehl, Jansen, Sask. 11-3

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD BANNER SEED OATS, grown from registered seed on new land, germination 95%, 55 cents bushel, f.o.b. Isabella. R. E. Heise, Isabella, Man. 12-2

SELLING—BANNER AND VICTORY SEED OATS, grown from registered seed, free noxious weeds, 50 cents bushel. Sample on request. John W. Miller, Box 12, Avonlea, Sask. 12-2

VICTORY OATS, PURE, HEAVY, OFFICIAL germination 100%, guaranteed satisfaction, \$2.75 bag of three bushels. C. Banks, Benito, Man. 12-2

GOLD RAIN OATS, PURE, CLEANED, SACKED, 65 cents. Test 96%. G. J. Stefanson, Elbow, Sask. 12-3

SIXTY-DAY OATS, FEBRUARY ORDERS, 60 cents bushel, sacked. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 8-5

SELLING—2 C.W., FEED OATS, BALED HAY. Lowest prices. Walter Greer, Laishburn, Sask. 8-11

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS RECLEANED IMPROVED BANNER OATS, 55 cents bushel. R. A. Robertson, Ainsleyville, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—SEED OATS, CAR LOAD AMERICAN BANNER, 50 cents bushel. J. S. Paterson, Outfit Lake, Sask. 10-3

LIBERTY HULLESS OATS, HEAVY YIELDER, small quantity sows acre, choice, \$1.10, bagged. S. V. Cowan, Waldeck, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—CAR VICTORY SEED OATS, cleaned, 55 cents bushel; also car feed oats, 45 cents bushel; f.o.b. Marshall, Sask. Henry Fisher. 12-2

SELLING—CHOICE CAR VICTORY SEED OATS, cleaned, 55 cents bushel, f.o.b. Box 67, Waldron, Sask. 11-5

SELLING—THREE CARS BANNER OATS, Apply Richards Bros., Lashburn, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—CERTIFIED VICTORY OATS, Frank Ball, R.R. No. 2, Stratheona, Alta. 11-3

LEADER OATS, 55 CENTS BUSHEL P. Ashern, Torquay, Sask. 9-4

J. S. PALMER, ARTLAND, SASK., IS OFFERING 2 C.W. oats for seed at lowest prices. 10-3

Flax

PREMOS FLAX, CLEANED, \$2.50 BUSHEL. Sample ten cents. J. W. Bartl, Kennedy, Sask. 12-3

GOOD SEED FLAX, \$2.50. J. DAVEY, MAIR, Sask. 12-2

PREMOS FLAX, CLEANED, \$2.75. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 11-5

Barley

O.A.C. BARLEY, GOOD CLEAN SEED, GERMINATION 95%, 60 cents. H. A. Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man. 10-3

HULLESS BARLEY, \$1.50 PER BUSHEL OF 60 pounds; bags free two-bushel lots. Robinson & Sons, Stoughton, Sask. 10-6

BARK BARLEY, 65 CENTS PER BUSHEL, sacked; 75 cents bushel. Jno. Buckle, Rosser, Man. 9-8

MARK BARLEY, 65 CENTS PER BUSHEL, cleaned and sacked. Hallidays Bros., Elbow, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—SMALL CAR CHOICE O.A.C. BARLEY, NO. 21, 55 cents bushel, f.o.b. Box 67, Waldron, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—BARK'S BARLEY, 65 CENTS PER BUSHEL, cleaned, 60 cents machine run; bags extra. W. H. Roth, Carman, Man. 12-5

SIX-ROW BARLEY, CLEANED AND SACKED, 75 cents bushel. Leo Ward, Weyburn, Sask. 12-3

Rye

SELLING—SPRING RYE, CLEANED, \$1.00 bushel, bags free. Ganders, geese, \$3.50 each. William Vallance, Bagot, Man. 12-2

SPRING RYE SEED, RECLEANED, 80 CENTS per bushel. Send bags. William C. Maers, Holdfast, Sask. 9-4

CAR LOAD RYE, 80 CENTS PER BUSHEL, J. O. Kovach, Kipling, Sask. 11-5

SPRING RYE SEED, RECLEANED AND sacked \$1.00 per bushel. F. Facer, Biggar, Sask. 12-2

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SPELT—HAVE GROWN THIS TEN YEARS IN dry district, no failure, 90 cents bushel, sacked, two-bushel lots and more. E. Glines, Vanguard, Sask. 11-5

SELLING—SPELT, \$1.75 PER 100 POUNDS. cleaned and bagged. Send for samples. L. Martens, Hearne, Sask. 12-3

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GARDEN SEED PEAS, DELICIOUS FLAVORED, long podded variety, most desirable for market and private gardens, ten pounds \$1.00. Walter Moore, Letellier, Man. 12-3

SELLING—FIELD PEAS, GOLDEN VINE cleaned, sacked. \$2.00 bushel. A. E. Hancock, Tite, Sask. 10-3

THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS, PURE, clean. \$1.25, sacks extra. E. E. Frisk, Kronau, Sask. 11-3

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THE University of Saskatchewan purchased 2,100 pounds of our seed for their pastures. You make no mistake in following their lead. It is extra choice quality seed of high germination, heavy and re-cleaned. Grow hay, pasture stock, bind soil, and whenever you wish kill it completely with one plowing. Price 7¢ per lb., sacks free. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

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NINE CENTS POUND, BAGGED—BROME grass; sweet clover, white; tested, scarified, cleaned. Measner, Fairlight, Sask. 12-4

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BROME SEED, CLEANED, SACKED, EIGHT cents per pound; uncleared, \$5.00 per 100. John C. Cowan, Gainsboro, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—BROME GRASS SEED, CLEANED, ten cents per pound, sacked. C. W. Kerr, Clearwater, Man. 12-2

HUBAM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, CLEANED, scarified, .50 cents pound,

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Two 12-20s; one 18-35. One 12-barrel mounted, one 15-barrel unmounted Rumely fuel tanks. Each article in good repair. Sacrifice prices. Also two new No. 11 20-run Massey-Harris drills, 25% off current cash price. Drawer 157, Bassano, Alta. 11-5

FOR SALE—ONE 28 H.P. AMERICAN-ABEL steam engine; one 36-56 Waterloo separator; ten-bottom engine gang complete with breaker bottoms; water tank and pump. Will sell dirt cheap for cash. Heinrich Wieler, Box 6, Rosethorn, Sask. 11-5

SELLING—15-30 RUMELY OIL-PULL F. TYPE tractor, extension rims; 28-50 Case separator; 24-inch John Deere jumbo breaker; also 12-barrel oil tank and pump. All in good condition. Dr. Brownridge, Glenavon, Sask. 11-5

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE AUTO- mobiles, in excellent running order. Cheap for cash, or will accept feed oats or stock. What have you to offer? John T. Edwards, Lockwood, Sask.

FOR SALE—CASE 15-27 TRACTOR, FIRST- class condition; 300-gallon oil tank, three-furrow John Deere plows, extras. All for \$720 cash, f.o.b. Canora, or \$400 cash and \$400 next fall to responsible party. Box 212, Canora, Sask. 11-5

SELLING—10-20 MOGUL TRACTOR, THREE- furrow John Deere plow, both bottoms. Very little used and good as new. Dr. Brownridge, Glenavon, Sask. 11-5

FIVE H.P. IMPERIAL GASOLINE ENGINE 6½-inch Vessel grinder, like new, \$125. Will trade for cows or heifers. Fred Larson, Tiefield, Sask. 11-5

FOR SALE—HAMILTON THREE-FURROW engine gang stubble bottoms; Massey-Harris three-furrow engine stubble plow with two breaker bottoms. Write Herbert Hofford, Lebret, Sask. 11-5

FOR SALE—ONE 30-60 RUMELY OIL-PULL, eight-bottom John Deere gang, two sets bottoms, \$2,500. John W. Ferguson, Acadia Valley, Alta. 11-2

FOR SALE—WATERBURY HEATING SYSTEM, first-class condition, suitable for school or hall, \$95, f.o.b. Three Hills. Box 16, Three Hills, Alta. 11-3

SELLING—22 H.P. BRANTFORD ENGINE in good shape, used on combination threshing outfit, only threshed 7,000 bushels, ideal for grinding. Price \$250. T. S. Coyle, Eatonia, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—12-FOOT POWER CULTIVATOR, nearly new, \$100. Also Van-Brun single disc drill, good repair, \$50. N. A. Douglas, Hartney, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE—28-84 NORTH-WEST STEAM tractor, first-class condition, or will trade for gas tractor. Irvin Bros., Box 65, Viceroy, Sask. 10-4

WILL SELL CHEAP—EIGHT-FURROW JOHN Deere engine gang, in good condition. Will trade for other machinery or stock. Wm. Cahoon, Macrorie, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—THREE-STUBBLE-BOTTOM Oliver engine gang, power lift, only plowed 100 acres, guaranteed first-class condition, \$125. S. W. Morgan, Aberdeen, Sask.

SELLING—TWO OR THREE-INCH WELL drill and tools, without engine, 300-foot rods, 500-foot capacity, \$200. John Absun, Preecville, Sask. 12-2

FOR SALE—COCKSHUTT THREE-FURROW tractor plow, stubble and breaker bottoms, 12 shears. In good condition and priced to sell. Leroy Stables, Manor, Sask. 12-2

SELL, OR TRADE FOR CLEAR TITLE LAND—30-60 Aultman-Taylor tractor, also John Deere breaker and stubble, eight-bottom. H. L. Spangler, St. Vincent, Minn. 12-2

SELL OR TRADE—MITCHELL CAR, 35 H.P. little used, three nearly new. Take young beef cattle, farm machinery, young registered Clyde mares. Alex. Kerslake, Senlac, Sask. 12-3

SNAP FOR CASH—12-24 H.P. HUBER TRAC- tor, with plows, two oil drums; in good condition. For quick sale, \$400. J. Solojuk, 227 Ave. C South, Saskatoon, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—PIONEER 30-60, LITTLE GIANT 16-22 tractor; Ford truck, two-ton truck, attachments. Dirt cheap; terms. Ira Payton, Waldville, Sask. 12-2

SELLING—THREE-FURROW OLIVER ENGINE gang, never been used, kept under cover, \$125. G. H. Doney, Thornhill, Man. 12-2

SELLING—22 SHOES AND ATTACHMENTS for McCormick drill, good condition, \$37.50. Frank Brown, Creelman, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—THREE-HORSE FAIRBANKS- Morse engine, good condition, \$75. L. Armstrong, Youngstown, Alta. 12-2

SELLING—EIGHT-FOOT ENGINE DISC, nearly new, \$100. Thos. Slater, Lemberg, Sask. 10-3

SELLING—12-25 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR and Oliver plows, like new. Box 33, Napinka, Man. 10-4

SELLING—10-20 MOGUL, COMPLETE WITH steering device. Snap at \$350. Box 42, Richard, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK, 480 acres, improved; also 30-60 Rumely oil-pull, good condition. Box 78, Zealandia, Sask. 10-3

ONE SIX-FURROW ENGINE DISC PLOW and four-furrow rod breaker, self-lift. What offers? Henry Austin, Mantario, Sask. 6-7

14-FOOT BISSELL DISC HARROW, FIRST- class condition, \$95. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 12-5

FOR SALE—DE LAVAL MILKING MACHINE, practically new. Cheap for cash. Wm. Townsend, Box 270, North Battleford, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—FOUR-FOOT EAGLE BRUSH cutter, new; ten-foot culti packer, new. Cheap for cash. Wm. White, Ogilvie, Man. 12-2

FOR SALE OR TRADE—10-18 CASE TRACTOR for larger tractor. Daniel Kushnir, Rhein, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—27-42 AULTMAN-TAYLOR SEPA- rator; also one truck, suitable for cook car. Box 8, Handel, Sask. 11-3

\$1,000 BUYS HART-PARR 30-60 AND SEPA- rator, excellent repair. Charles Algren, Griffin, Sask. 11-3

WANTED—STEAM ENGINE, 25 H.P. OR larger. What offers? Jas. Hutton, Redvers, Sask. 11-3

14-28 AVERY, FIVE-DISC PLOW, COCKSHUTT. Take heavy horses and cash. Box 121, Milestone, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—OR TRADE FOR LAND, 40-HORSE Avery undermounted, and 10-bottom John Deere breaker. 213 Edmonton St., Winnipeg. 12-2

SNAP—15-30 RUMELY OIL-PULL. WRITE Brady and Morgan, Ponoka, Alta.

WANTED—12-25 TO 15-30 KEROSENE TRAC- tor or portable engine. Box 32, Carlyle, Sask. 11-2

FOR QUICK SALE—WILL SACRIFICE SIX- ton Fairbanks scale. U.F.A., Rosebud, Alta. 10-3

WANTED—EXTENSION RIMS FOR WATER-loo Boy tractor. Box 31, Ravenscrag, Sask. 11-3

SELLING—LA CROSS CORN SEEDER, GOOD order, \$50. John Robinson, Silton, Sask. 12-3

FOR SALE—STEAM BREAKING OUTFIT. Apply Thos. Hayes, Margaret, Man. 12-2

WANTED—20-RUN DOUBLE DISC DRILL. Edd. Sorestad, Buchanan, Sask. 12-2

FARM LANDS See also General Miscellaneous

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The White Mud River runs through this fine farm, its banks being fringed with a beautiful grove of oak, elm, ash, maple and poplar. Five hundred acres under cultivation. Good heavy soil. Would make two good half-section farms. Arden has three churches, high school privileges, good elevators, etc. **TERMS**—Reasonable first payment, balance to suit purchaser. No barter. No agents. Adam McKenzie or M. E. Boughton, Arden, Man.

THRICHE BLESSED IS VANCOUVER ISLAND

No blizzards such as prairie people experience. No hot, dry winds in summer. No flies to bother about.

Ten to twenty acres on this lovely island will produce a comfortable living for the diligent. Free illustrated literature telling of opportunity to purchase small tracts of excellent land in settled communities at \$40 per acre on long terms.

FRANCO-CANADIAN COMPANY LIMITED 110 BELMONT HOUSE — VICTORIA, B.C.

THIS IS THE TIME TO BUY B.C. FARMS

160 Acres in Lillooet District, 4 miles from station, 80 to 90 acres wild meadow, plenty of water and lots of range. \$1,750.

290 Acres Near Windermere, 100 acres can be broken, 120 acres scrub land, creek passes through, plenty water, small house, barn, \$1,500. In Surrey we are selling tax sale lands, unimproved, at from \$100 up for 5-acre lots.

PEMBERTON & SON 418 HOWE ST. — VANCOUVER, B.C.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY

To SECURE LAND—The estate of the late Hon. Alexander Murray, in process of being closed out, requests offers for W. 1/2 and E. 1/2 6. 6. 8 E. P.M.; pt. N. 1/2 14. 8 E. P.M.; N.W. 1/3 16. 13 W. P.M.; River Lot 54, and pt. River Lot 42, D.G.S. St. Charles, distant about 5 miles from city limits. Easy terms.—L. J. HOWE.

WINNIPEG

TWENTY YEARS TO PAY—THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY offers good lands in the rich open prairies or fertile park lands of Central Alberta and Saskatchewan. These lands are ideal for mixed farming and for grain growing. The prices are low, averaging about \$18 per acre, and the terms of payment are easy—one-tenth cash the balance spread over 20 years. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 First St. East, Calgary. 6-8

SPLENDID HALF-SECTION, ONLY FIVE miles south-west of Cartwright; 114 acres summer-fallowed 1922, 200 cultivated; all fenced and cross-fenced; ample water, good well; 1½-story frame dwelling, stables and granary. Soil sharp black loam on clay subsoil. School near. Price for quick sale \$6,500. This is one of many bargains we have. Send for our list. Canada Permanent Trust Co., 298 Garry St., Winnipeg.

HALF-SECTION, 13 MILES FROM WINNIPEG, 2½ miles to station. Six-roomed house, full basement, furnace and hardwood finish; fair stable, good hen house, garage and granary; first-class well of water. All cultivated and fenced; 100 acres of fallow; 140 acres fall plowed. At a snap price to a good man with an outfit. Apply to Black and Armstrong, 200 Garry Bldg., Winnipeg. 10-4

HALF-SECTION CLOSE TO BOWMAN, IN the sure-crop Swan River Valley. Six-roomed house, well finished and painted, large barn with loft, four granaries and other outbuildings, good well and a running creek in pasture, 190 acres cultivated. Price \$12,000, on easy terms. Apply to Black and Armstrong, 200 Garry Bldg., Winnipeg. 10-4

SELLING—12-25 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR and Oliver plows, like new. Box 33, Napinka, Man. 10-4

SELLING—10-20 MOGUL, COMPLETE WITH steering device. Snap at \$350. Box 42, Richard, Sask. 10-3

FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE FOR STOCK, 480 acres, improved; also 30-60 Rumely oil-pull, good condition. Box 78, Zealandia, Sask. 10-3

ONE SIX-FURROW ENGINE DISC PLOW and four-furrow rod breaker, self-lift. What offers? Henry Austin, Mantario, Sask. 6-7

14-FOOT BISSELL DISC HARROW, FIRST- class condition, \$95. Theodor Friedrichsen, Drake, Sask. 12-5

FOR SALE—DE LAVAL MILKING MACHINE, practically new. Cheap for cash. Wm. Townsend, Box 270, North Battleford, Sask. 12-3

SELLING—EIGHT-FOOT ENGINE DISC, nearly new, \$100. Thos. Slater, Lemberg, Sask. 10-3

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The Farmers' Market

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 16, 1923
WHEAT—The feature of the wheat market during the past few days has been the buying of May wheat futures against the sale to British importers of some millions of bushels of winter storage wheat that was shipped East by the Lake route before freeze-up last year and held until this time by the shippers. While this has been sold considerably below cost the disposal has considerably strengthened the market inasmuch as Fort William wheat had to be bought against the sale. Closing prices today were at the high point for the past week and the market appears firm. Liverpool is showing considerable interest in North American wheat just now and with the removal of a considerable quantity of this Eastern wheat the situation should be a little healthier. Cash demand is poor. Exporters are taking No. 1 Northern at a carrying charge. The lower grades are not very plentiful and private elevator demand is sufficient to care for offerings of this class.

OATS and **BARLEY**—Markets during the week have been dull with prices working slightly higher in sympathy with wheat. Cash demand very limited and spreads show little change, practically all grades trading at a carrying charge under the May. A broader demand is necessary before any independent strength can be looked for in these grains.

FLAX—Prices continue firm with good demand for cash article by crushers, offerings, however, are very light.

RYE—Very dull market with prices following trend of wheat market. Not much interest shown and trade of very small proportions.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur March 12 to March 17, inclusive

Date	WHEAT		OATS		BARLEY		FLAX		RYE					
	Feed	2 CW	3 CW	Ex Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	1 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW	3 CW	2 CW
Mar 12	78	48	43	43	42	41	55	51	47	47	24	237	219	79
13	77	48	43	43	42	41	55	51	47	47	240	236	218	78
14	79	48	43	43	42	41	55	51	47	47	240	236	218	78
15	80	48	43	43	42	41	55	51	47	47	239	235	217	79
16	81	49	44	44	43	42	55	51	48	48	241	237	220	80
17	82	49	44	44	43	42	56	52	48	48	243	239	222	81
Week Ago	77	48	43	43	42	41	54	50	46	46	239	235	217	78
Year Ago	97	49	45	45	44	41	65	62	56	56	237	232	210	104

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Mar. 12 to Mar. 17 inclusive Week Year

12 13 14 15 16 17 Ago Ago

Wheat—

May 114½ 113½ 113½ 114½ 115½ 116½ 113½ 139½

July 115½ 114½ 115½ 115½ 116½ 117½ 114½ 136½

Oats—

May 48½ 48½ 48½ 48½ 48½ 49½ 48½ 49½

July 48½ 47½ 48 48 48½ 47½ 48½

Barley—

May 57½ 57½ 57½ 57½ 57½ 58 56½ 66½

July 58½ 58½ 58½ 58½ 58½ 57½ 64½

Flax—

May 239½ 238 238½ 237½ 240 242½ 237½ 238½

July 232½ 231½ 231½ 232 233 235½ 231½ 236½

Rye—

Dec. 82½ 81½ 81½ 81½ 82½ 83½ 81½ 106½

July 83½ 82½ 82½ 82½ 83½ 84½ 82½

MINNEAPOLIS CLOSING PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.19½ to \$1.28½; No. 1 northern, \$1.17½ to \$1.26½; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.16½ to \$1.23½; No. 2 northern, \$1.14½ to \$1.21½; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.12½ to \$1.20½; No. 3 northern, \$1.10½ to \$1.17½. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.19½ to \$1.25½; No. 1 hard, \$1.17½ to \$1.20½. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.15½ to \$1.17½; No. 1 hard, \$1.13½ to \$1.15½; No. 1 amber durum, \$1.05½ to \$1.09½; No. 1 durum, \$1.00½ to \$1.02½; No. 2 amber durum, \$1.03½ and \$1.07½; No. 2 durum, 98½ to \$1.01½. Corn—No. 2 yellow, 66½ to 67½; No. 3 yellow, 65½ to 66½; No. 2 mixed, 65½ to 66½; No. 3 mixed, 64½ to 65½. Oats—No. 2 white, 49½ to 42½; No. 3 white, 39½ to 41½. Barley—choice to fancy, 57½ to 60½; medium to good, 54½ to 56½; lower grades,

50c to 56c. Rye—No. 2, 76½ to 76¾c. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$2.89½.

WINNIPEG

The Livestock Department of the U.G.G. Ltd., report as follows for week ending March 16, 1923.

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,196; hogs, 2,986; sheep, 25. Last week: Cattle, 2,922; hogs, 4,964; sheep, 195.

The cattle run during this week has been a shade heavier than the previous week. Prices, however, continue very slow and draggy. This is exceptionally true of thick, fat, roughish cows. Top butcher steers continue to bring from 5c to 5½c with a few odd head of handy-weight butcher steers reaching as high as 6c, but to sell at this latter figure they have got to be exceptionally well finished. The great bulk of medium to good butcher steers are selling between 5c and 5½c. Choice feeder steers continue to be active sellers and look to be considerably out of line with the value of finished steers. Choice feeders are bringing from 4½c to 4¾c with a few fancy ones at 5c. Common feeders at from 3½c to 4c. Fat cows have been very hard sellers all week and are bringing from 3½c to 3¾c with a few good straight cows at 4c. Choice fat heifers are selling from 4½c to 5c. Stock heifers at from 2½c to 3c depending on quality. Calves continue steady to strong at from 9c to 10c for the tops; 6c to 8c for the commons. Milkers and springers if of the right type are good sellers, while plain common milkers and springers are difficult to move at satisfactory prices.

The hog market at time of going to press is quotable at 8½c, with a 10 per cent premium for select hogs.

Sheep and lambs receipts continue very light and the market is firm. Choice lambs are bringing from 11c to 12c and choice sheep from 6c to 8c. Common sheep and lambs are not in good demand.

We would like to draw to the attention of cattle raisers in the West that from March 20 to April 20 is dehorning month. We cannot impress too strongly on our customers the wisdom of dehorning every head of commercial cattle that you expect to place on the market in the future. Now the British embargo is raised it is essential that nothing but dehorned cattle be admitted to that market. Dehorned steers will also bring a premium over horned steers on the American market.

Shippers from Saskatchewan and Alberta should bring health certificates covering cattle shipments. This is very important.

The following are present quotations:

Prime butcher steers	\$5.50 to \$6.00
Good to choice steers	5.00 to 5.50
Medium to good steers	4.50 to 5.00
Common steers	4.00 to 4.50
Choice feeder steers	4.50 to 5.00
Common feeder steers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice stocker steers	3.75 to 4.25
Common stocker steers	3.25 to 3.75
Choice butcher heifers	4.50 to 5.00
Fair to good heifers	4.00 to 4.50
Medium heifers	3.50 to 4.00
Choice stock heifers	2.50 to 2.75
Choice butter cows	3.50 to 4.00
Fair to good cows	3.00 to 3.50
Breedy stock cows	2.00 to 2.50
Canner cows	1.50 to 1.75
Choice veal calves	8.00 to 10.00
Common calves	6.00 to 8.00
Heavy bull calves	4.00 to 6.00

WHEAT PRICES Mar. 12 to Mar. 17, inclusive.						
Date	1 N	2 N	3 N	4	5	6
Mar. 12	111½	109½	106½	101½	94½	87½
13	111½	109½	106½	100½	94½	87½
14	111½	109½	106½	100½	94½	87½
15	111½	109½	106½	101½	94½	87½
16	111½	108½	102½	96½	89½	
17	114½	112½	109½	103½	97½	90½

Week Ago 110½ 108½ 105½ 100½ 93½ 86½

Year Ago 143½ 139½ 130½ 121½ 110½ 101½

THOMPSON, SONS & COMPANY

Established 1884

GRAIN COMMISSION MERCHANTS

Ship your wheat, oats, barley, rye and flax to a reliable commission firm.

We give personal attention to grading, obtain highest prices at time of sale, and otherwise look after your interests.

Before shipping write us for shipping and market information.

Liberal advances made on receipt of shipping bills.

Investment and hedging orders in Futures carefully executed.

Licensed and Bonded. References: Any office

Union Bank of Canada.

700 - 703 GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

Higher Prices for Old Scrap Iron, &c.

Prices have gone up on Scrap Iron, Metals, Rubbers and Rags. Gather up your old iron—it's worth money. We will take mixed quantities consisting of cast, wrought, steel, malleable and stove plate. Can be shipped in mixed car. Highest market prices in car-load lots at any shipping point in Man., Sask., or Alta. Tell us what you have and send for our latest price list today.

B. SHRAGGE IRON AND METAL CO. LTD.

WINNIPEG MAN.

The Oldest and Largest Scrap Dealers in the West

After Every Meal

WRIGLEY'S

In work or play, it gives the poise and steadiness that mean success.

It helps digestion, allays thirst, keeping the mouth cool and moist, the throat muscles relaxed and pliant and the nerves at ease.



Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 608 E. Douglas Street, C-547, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely mail your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

Deformed 7 Years by Infantile Paralysis



Frances Hall's condition after 5½ months at McLain Sanitarium astonished those who knew her as a cripple for 7 years.
Read Her Parents' Letter
"It hardly seems possible that Frances' foot could be so changed in 5½ months. Her heel was 3½ inches from the floor when she left home. Now she steps flat on the floor, although slightly lame. Her limb has increased in size, is straight and she has good use of it. All her friends think it is almost a miracle."

<p

Club together—We pay all forwarding charges on orders of \$50 upwards

SAVE MORE THAN HALF THE COST

Of Your Spring Requirements by Ordering by Mail

Tremendous
Saving by
Dealing
With Us

British Government Surplus Supplies

Twice the
Quality at
Half the Price

Forwarding Charges Paid

on all orders of \$50.00 upwards.
This special arrangement enables
members of farmers' and other orga-
nizations, or a group of neighbors,
to club together and send bulk orders
through their club secretaries, thus
saving considerable amounts in ex-
press and other charges.

Genuine British Army Blankets



One of our outstanding lines of un-
approachable values. Huge purchases
made by us from British Government
stocks. If you want warm blankets away
below cost, these are the ones. Can be
used regularly in the farm home, or for
scores of emergency uses, such as hunting,
camping, threshing, etc. You will
have to pay more than double the price
when our present stocks are exhausted. Each \$1.95

Riding Breeches

Our line of riding breeches for this
season's business has been secured direct
from huge British Government army
stocks in London, and we can guarantee
that they are the most sensational values
in Western Canada today. Stocked in
sizes 28, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38,
40, 42. State size when ordering.



British Army Riding
Breeches, made of
genuine English
Whipcord, with
double seats, hip
pockets, two front
pockets, watch
pocket, belt straps,
laced legs, \$2.95
and buttons... \$2.95

British Army Riding
Breeches, made of
genuine English
Gabardine, same de-
scription as \$2.75
above.

British Army Riding
Breeches, made of
genuine Bedford
Cord, officers' pat-
tern, with buckskin
strappings. Most
sensational value in
riding breeches in
Canada \$4.45

British Army Riding Breeches, made of
English Union Tweed, officers' pattern,
with tweed strappings and side pockets
only. Eminently suitable for ladies' wear.

British Officers' Riding Breeches, most
extraordinary value; made of English
Wool Bedford Cord, with genuine buck-
skin strappings. Best procurable, and
will wear for years. Usually \$12.50
sold at \$8.00. Our price

BRITISH ARMY LEGGINGS

All-leather leggings, spring front blocked,
without seam at back (see illustration).
Cut from best parts of hides only, and
all straps sewn on by hand. Stout, good-
looking and hard-wearing, and especially
suitable for riding and farm wear. Guar-
anteed best on market.

Per pair \$2.75

CAMP COTS

Made for British officers during the war, and
practically in new condition. Size 6 feet 3 inches long by 2 feet 4 inches
wide and 1 foot 3 inches high, folding
into a space 3 feet by 6 inches. Most
compact and portable bed made and ideal
for tourists, campers, etc., because several
of them can be packed into a small
compas. Take one in your car or rig,
and always have a place to sleep. Fold-
ing framework is of well-seasoned lumber
with mattress of heavy white or brown
canvas. Special price.

Each \$4.95

LEATHER HALTERS

With double
heads. Part
used by the
British army
during the
war, but
guaranteed
in first-class
condition. Genuine
government oak-
tanned leather.

Much super-
ior to any
halters we
have ever
handled.

Each 90c

We have been able to purchase FOR CASH, for spring delivery, huge quantities of GENUINE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ARMY SUPPLIES, all made of the highest possible quality it is possible for you to secure anywhere, and DELIVERIES VALUED AT NEARLY ONE MILLION DOLLARS will be made to our warehouses during the month of March. Goods of such a high quality have never before been sold in Western Canada. Everything was made for the British Government, and rigidly inspected by government inspectors, so that our customers may be absolutely sure that they are getting the highest quality it is possible for British manufacturers to produce. EVERYTHING IS SOLD BY US ON OUR MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE—in other words, YOUR MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED PROMPTLY IF YOU ARE NOT SATISFIED.

YOUR MONEY BACK IF NOT SATISFIED

On all Orders.

References : Canadian Bank of Commerce

Genuine British Army All-Leather Boots at far less than Wholesale Cost

We have secured the most amazing values in genuine British Army Boots ever offered in Western Canada. We have no fear of competition—compare our values with those you can obtain elsewhere.

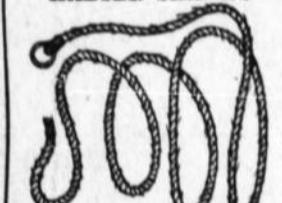
British Officers' Boots

All-leather, tan willow Derby Boot, with official British officer's stamp on sole. Leather lined throughout, with stitched soles and welted. For the farmer who prefers a fairly light boot, this is the best and hardest wearing on the market today. \$4.90 Per pair

BRITISH OFFICERS' SEMI-WILLOW CALF BOOTS

A boot made specially for British officers, and of superior quality for the farmer who wishes appearance and style in addition to quality. Goodyear welt, screwed and stitched. Amazing value \$5.90

BEST ITALIAN HEMP HALTER SHANKS



Nine feet long, complete with ring. Useful not only as halter shanks but for a thousand other things on the farm. Strong and durable. These were made for the British cavalry; 30c

ALL-WOOL BRITISH ARMY SOCKS

Made of highest-grade wool and beautifully finished. Splendid wearing qualities and ideal for the farm. We are selling them at less than wholesale price. Guaranteed British Army goods. Per pair 45c

British Officers' Trench Boots

\$9.00 PAIR



Leather lined, 16 inches high, real English kip-grained uppers, screwed and stitched to heel, full watertight tongue, solid all-leather soles and heels, two single solid butt soles. Made in a beautiful shade of nut brown, with block toes, easy fitting. Many cheaper lines, but none compare with these for quality. Worth twice the money. Sold on our money-back guarantee. These are guaranteed surplus British Army stocks of the highest quality.

Sensational Value in Leather Overcoats

Made of the very finest selected leather, wool lined, and splendid for driving, shooting, etc. Will last a lifetime. State chest measurement. \$35.00



Tarpaulins

These were made especially for covering British army supplies and are of superb quality. Rot-proof and waterproof, and will last for years. Don't confuse these with cheaper varieties. Used for covering ship's hatches. Size 6 ft. by 6 ft. \$4.50
8 ft. by 12 ft. \$10.50
10 ft. by 14 ft. \$16.25

British Army Team Lines

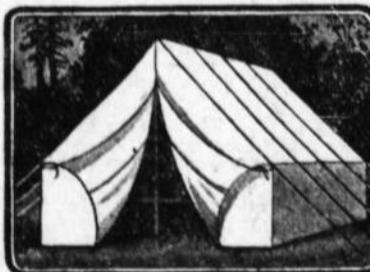
22 feet long, made of the finest leather. You cannot make a mistake at \$3.00 per set

Extraordinary Values on British Government Tents and Camp Equipment



British Army BELL TENTS

Used by the British army during the war, and overhauled and put in good order by competent sailmakers, who have put in a lifetime of making equipment of this kind. Slightly used, but guaranteed in good condition. Twelve feet diameter, with socketed poles, 46 pegs and mallet. Away below manufacturers' cost \$25.00



British Army RIDGE TENTS

Made of heavy military white tent duck, waterproof, with ventilators. Size 8 feet by 6 feet by 6 feet, with walls 2 feet high, which add considerably to available space. We do not supply poles at this price. Price \$16.00

Other tent prices on application.



This Saddle Outfit has taken the West by storm during the past few months. The first customers sent their money dubiously, wondering how we could sell such a magnificent outfit at such a low price. Hundreds have since written to tell us how pleased they were. Repeat orders are coming in by every mail. Our ambition is to send one of these saddle outfits to every farm in the West, and it looks as if we will do it. Don't forget that it's a complete outfit—Genuine All-leather British Cavalry Saddles, with Government Cinch and Stirrups, 4½-lb. all-wool saddle blanket, riding bridle with lines and bit, and military tethering rope—all for \$12.50. Sold on our money-back policy, and honestly worth four times the money.

Part-worn British Army Web HAVERSACKS
Complete with leather silings (as illustrated). These are ideal for school or lunch bags. Each \$45c
New Flax Haversacks, 10 ins. square, with shoulder straps \$90c

Unsolicited Testimonials

A. E. FLACK, BATTLEFORD, SASK.—"Received horse blankets and am more than pleased with same. Some of our harness shops are selling same blankets at \$13.00 pair."

M. J. COOPER, STANDARD HILL, SASK.—"I received goods O.K., and I must say I have never had better value for the money."

WM. GOODFELLOW, KINISTINO, SASK.—"I have seen several of your blankets on horses coming into my barn. I think they are O.K. Enclosed please find \$6.50 for one pair."

N. OLLIVIER, c/o T. W. Wilson, R.R. 2, CARIEVALE, SASK.—"I was pleased to receive the saddle. I know they are good saddles, as I was in an army saddle nearly every day for three years while overseas with the Canadian Engineers."

HENRY READ, TYNESIDE P.O., SASK.—"We are perfectly satisfied with the goods, and so is my daughter with the saddle outfit she got. A number of our neighbors, having seen the saddle, have either procured or are procuring outfit."

CHAS. OFFICER, NEILSBURG, LASHBURN, SASK.—"The horse blanket was first-class. I have bought blankets for twenty years, and never saw a blanket yet that would touch it."

H. R. KROGSTAD, DEWAR LAKE, SASK.—"Received goods O.K. They are the best I ever received for my money. It sure takes the European people to make goods of quality."

All Remittances



must be made by money order or express orders. No cheques received unless accepted by bank. Please state railroad shipping point when sending order.

JOHN CHRISTIE
SOLE DISTRIBUTOR IN CANADA FOR
BRITISH GOVERNMENT SURPLUS
LEATHER SUPPLIES
• 9975 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON ALTA.



White Web Surcingle, 60c Each

Absolutely new, made of best British military web with leather straps and buckle; 7 feet long by 5 inches wide.
British Government Leather Surcingles, partly worn but in fine condition. Each 50c



British Gov't
Horse-
harness

With double
heads. Part
used by the
British army
during the
war, but
guaranteed
in first-class
condition. Genuine
government oak-
tanned leather.
Much super-
ior to any
halters we
have ever
handled.
Each 90c